

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
and
CATALOGUE *of* PUPILS

GIRARD COLLEGE
The CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Trustee

FOR THE YEAR 1927

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1928

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**STATED MEETINGS ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH
AT 3.00 P. M.**

GIRARD COLLEGE COMMITTEES

1928

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WILLIAM L. NEVIN

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SAMUEL D. LIT

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ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE

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SAMUEL BELL, JR.

WILLIAM L. NEVIN

FRANCIS SEUNK BROWN

THE MAYOR

HOBART A. HARE

PRES. CITY COUNCIL

STATED MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Fridays preceding second Wednesdays :

HOUSEHOLD—2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—2.45 P. M.

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE—
3.15 P. M.

OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE

January 1, 1928

PRESIDENT

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, Ph.D., LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENT

JOSEPH M. JAMESON, Ph.B., Ph.D.

FACULTY AND TEACHERS

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Supervisor of High School Instruction, Head of Dep't and Professor of Social Science

C. ADDISON WILLIS, M.E., A.M.,
Head of Department and Professor of
Mathematics

RALPH H. WARE, A.B., A.M.,
Teacher of English

KENNETH T. WEBBER, B.S.,
Teacher of English

GEORGE C. FOUST, A.B., A.M.,
Head of Department and Professor of
English

MALCOLM G. WRIGHT, A.B., A.M.,
Teacher of French

R. FOSTER STEVENS, A.B., A.M.,
Head of Department of Science and
Professor of Physics

JOHN M. PRESSON, B.S., A.M.,
Teacher of Biology

JOHN W. LEYDON, A.B., A.M.,
Head of Department and Professor of
Romance Languages

MISS ESTHER SWIGART, A.B., A.M.,
Teacher of History

HENRY V. ANDREWS, A.B.,
Teacher of Expression

MISS KATHERINE K. HOBBS, A.M.,
Teacher of English

J. S. F. RUTHRAUFF, A.B., A.M.,
Teacher of History

DAVID A. McILHATTEN, A.B.,
Teacher of Mathematics

THOMAS B. McCLOUD, A.B.,
Teacher of Mathematics

MORRIS WOLF, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.,
Teacher of History

ALBERT H. SCHOELL, B.S.,
Teacher of Mathematics

BRUCE A. CAREY,
Director of Vocal Music

NORMAN L. JONES, B.S.,
Teacher of English

MISS ANNIE DEAN SWIFT,
Teacher of History and Vocal Music

KARL W. JOHNSON, B.S., LL.B.,
Teacher of History

MISS CHARLOTTE A. RAGOTZKY,
Teacher of Mathematics

H. EMORY WAGNER, A.B., A.M.,
Teacher of History

MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND,
Teacher of Geography

MISS MARY W. RISSINGER, A.B.,
Teacher of French

PERCY E. MILLER, B.S., A.M.,
Teacher of Science

MISS LYLE W. TAYLOR,
Teacher of English

SHOWELL C. DENNIS, B.S., M.S.,
Teacher of Science

FRANCIS L. ZIMMERMAN, B.S.,
Teacher of Mathematics

ANDREW W. HATCH, B.S.,
Teacher of Mathematics

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

CHARLES E. BOWMAN, B.B.A.,
Head of Department and Teacher of
Bookkeeping, Commercial Law and
Penmanship

MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND,
Teacher of Commercial Geography and
Local Industries

RALPH A. JARRARD, B.C.S.,
Teacher of Typewriting, Office Practice,
and Junior Business Training

RALPH W. MARCH, B.S.C.,
Teacher of Business Organization and
Office Appliances

CHARLES T. BARDSLEY,
Teacher of Shorthand and Junior
Business Training

ALBERT H. SCHOELL, B.S.,
Teacher of Commercial Arithmetic

MECHANICAL SCHOOL

OWEN D. EVANS, A.B., A.M., Superintendent

JOSEPH G. SIMCOCK,
Instructor in Blacksmithing
DANIEL FINK,
Instructor in Carpentry
HENRY SCHREINER,
Instructor in Foundry
JACOB MARTIN,
Instructor in Applied Electricity
GEORGE R. STROHM,
Instructor in Woodwork and Pattern
Making
CLYDE I. MARTIN, B.S., A.M.,
Teacher of Intermediate High School
Class
BENJAMIN F. ZIMMERMAN,
Instructor in Machine Shop Practice
R. ELLINGER BLITHE,
Instructor in Mechanical Drawing
CHARLES M. COOPER,
Instructor in Printing

E. HAYDON PEREIRA,
Instructor in Trade Drawing
WILLIAM C. DUNLAP, B.S., A.M.,
Teacher of Elementary Industrial Class
BENJAMIN BRAIM,
Assistant Instructor in Foundry
GEORGE A. HANSEN,
Assistant Instructor in Machine Shop
WILLIAM C. ELDRIDGE,
Assistant Instructor in Printing
J. HOLLAND HECK, A.B., E.E.,
Assistant Instructor in Applied Elec-
tricity
GEORGE J. CLIME,
Assistant Instructor in Painting and
Finishing
EARL MORROW,
Assistant Instructor in Auto-Mechanics
MARTIN H. ROTAN,
Assistant Instructor in Pattern Making

TEACHERS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD,
Brigadier General, P.N.G., Professor
of Military Science and Tactics
RALPH L. JOHNSON, A.M., Sc.D.,
Mental Examiner and Teacher of
Special Class

MISS EDITH BRÉGY,
Teacher of Art
MRS. MARY SUMMERS STEEL,
Teacher of Speech Class

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

GEORGE O. FREY, Mus.Bac.,
Director
HARRY CLAY BANKS, Jr.,
Organist and Teacher of Piano

EARL PFOUTS,
Teacher of Violin and
Leader of Orchestra
EDWARD B. CULLEN,
Assistant Instructor
of Band

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

HAROLD BARNES, A.B., A.M.,
Supervising Principal

MISS ETHEL A. SIPPLE,
Relieving Teacher and Assistant Su-
pervisor, Grammar School

BRUCE A. CAREY,
Director of Vocal Music

MISS CAROLINE RUTH NORTH,
Supervisor of Art Education

MISS A. ELIZABETH SUPLEE,
Relieving Teacher and Assistant Su-
pervisor, Primary School
OWEN D. EVANS, A.B., A.M.,
Director of Sloyd
ERNEST LINDBLAD,
JOHN F. BARRETT,
HOWARD CONKLIN,
RUSSELL E. DUNCAN (Substitute)
Instructors in Sloyd

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

MISS JANE PEOPLES
MISS MARY PEOPLES
MISS KATHIERINE L. MORGAN
MISS KATHIERINE S. PAUL
MISS MARY E. TEMPLIN
MISS ROBERTA H. HOBBS
MISS SOPHIE R. WORTHINGTON
MISS ALICE B. RAGOTZKY
MISS LAURA C. ESHELEMAN
MISS ADA R. TAYLOR
MISS ELIZABETH A. WIDDICOMBE
MRS. SARA B. WEILER
MRS. MARY P. WARDLE
MISS SARA J. RAMSEY

MISS MARY J. McFARLAND
MISS LORETTA McCORMICK
MISS KATHRYN V. LEMMO
MISS ISABEL C. BROWN
MISS EMMA KEECH
MISS MILDRED S. BENNERS
MISS BEATRICE BUTT
MISS KATHRYN J. GLEASON
MISS ETHEL M. DUNCAN
MISS LENA MAY HIBLER
MISS KATHRYN MAY BICKEL, B.S.
MISS ELIZABETH M. SCHANELY
MISS GLADYS B. SIMS, B.F.A.
MISS MURIEL POST

HOUSEHOLD

SUPERINTENDENT OF HOUSEHOLD

JOSEPH A. DAVIS, A.B., A.M.

SUPERVISOR OF PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION

WILLIAM C. SPARKS, B.S., M.S.

SENIOR PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION TEACHER

ARCHIBALD RALSTON

TEACHER OF CORRECTIVE GYMNASTICS

WILLIAM C. SCHMIDT

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION TEACHERS

WALTER E. HAWKINS

ALFORD G. OTTO

Coach

BENJAMIN F. SEVERY

JOHN A. SMALL

EDGAR T. STEPHENS

MICHAEL B. GROFF

Gymnasium Instructor

GEORGE P. BRAYERTON, B.S.

JOHN P. DUNLEVY

Swimming Instructor

SUPERVISORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

LINFORD H. MOYER

JOHN HAMILTON

HERBERT D. FRANK

SENIOR HOUSEMASTERS

RICHARD J. GUSTIN

IRVING G. FERRIS

E. RECTOR LAWRENCE, A.B., B.S.

DABNEY C. FITZHUGH

ALLEN W. CATES, A.B., M.A.

WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL

HOUSEMASTERS

THOMAS W. FERGUSON

FRANCIS F. SHOEMAKER

JOHN G. ROBERTS, Jr.

NORMAN L. JONES, B.S.

J. S. F. RUTHRAUFF, A.B., M.A.

DAVID HOLMES, B.S.

THOMAS B. McCLOUD, A.B.

FRANCIS L. ZIMMERMAN, B.S.

KARL W. JOHNSON, B.S., LL.B.

VINCENT L. NETTLETON

MALCOLM J. NICHOLSON

A. STERLING KING

GUY W. MERRYMAN, B.S.

S. SHERRICK GILBERT

RAYMOND L. BURKLEY,

GEORGE H. DUNKLE

HENRY W. SHOE

ANDREW W. HATCH, B.S.

GOVERNESSES

MISS ELIZABETH C. DARE

MISS MARY S. CHANCE

MRS. ELIZABETH H. WILT

MISS D. LACEA KIRKPATRICK

MISS IRENE MALLAMS

MRS. CHARLOTTE DONAGHY

MISS PEARLE AMES

MISS DELLA M. ADAMS

MISS MINERVA R. SAUNDERS

MISS MAHEL NEWCOMER

MISS RUTH C. SEIGLE

MISS CHRISTINE K. MININGER

MISS CLARA T. MAGEE

MISS MARGARET B. LAPSLEY

MISS SEMARIS BARTON

MISS MARY E. CATES

MISS HELEN RUSSELL CRAIG

MISS PAULINE F. DAVIS

MRS. OLIVINE M. TURNER

MISS HARRIET G. WILLIAMS

MISS LILLIE B. CARR

MISS HELEN HAUSMAN

MISS INA A. ARNOLD

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS AND PURCHASING

STEWARD

FRANK O. ZESINGER

ASSISTANT STEWARD

WILLIAM JANISON

CHIEF ENGINEER

ROBERT T. ANDERSON, B.S., E.E.

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY

SUPERINTENDENT
ERNEST CUNNINGHAM

DIETITIAN
MISS EDNA M. STEELE

SUPERVISORS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY
MISS LOUISA LAU

MISS ANNA M. CRAFT

ASS'T SUPERVISORS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY
MISS ELLEN S. BOYD

MISS ELIZABETH McMICKING

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

VISITING PHYSICIAN
THOMAS McCRAE, M.D.

PHYSICIAN
FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN
ERNEST G. MAIER, M.D.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST
CHARLES R. HEED, M.D.

CHIEF OF NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DEPARTMENT
NATHAN P. STAUFFER, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS
S. McCUEN SMITH, M.D.
CHARLES F. NASSAU, M.D.

EDWARD J. KLOPP, M.D.

HEAD NURSE
MISS OLIVE BROWN

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT
SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.

ASSISTANT CHIEF DENTIST
AUGUSTUS L. WRIGHT, D.D.S.

DENTISTS
GEORGE S. BLYMIRE, D.D.S. SYLVANUS F. REESE, D.D.S.
JAMES J. SULLIVAN, D.D.S.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

SUPERINTENDENT
FRANK D. WITHERBEE

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
JAMES NORMAN STEPHENS

ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT **FIELD AGENT**
MISS EDA S. HAYWOOD MISS DOROTHY M. HELMIRE, B.S.

LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN
MISS MILDRED H. POPE, B.L.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN
MRS. ULA W. ECHOLS

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS
MISS MARY MECUTCHEN
MISS HELEN SQUIRES
MISS MARGARETE STIEGELMEYER

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT
JOHN C. DONECKER

SECRETARY TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS H. BERYL INGRAM

GIRARD COLLEGE

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1927

Girard College, December 31, 1927.

*Board of Directors of City Trusts,
Philadelphia, Pa.*

GENTLEMEN :

College presidents' reports have sometimes been called "beggars' annuals." Girard College has no need for an annual report to serve as an appeal to prospective givers. Nor has there been in the past year any spectacular incident in the life of the College which calls for chronicling in an annual report. Of the history of the College for 1927 we may write, as Dean Briggs once wrote of the faculty of Radcliffe College, "It has had an uneventful and peaceful year."

The development of a school is quite like the development of an individual, or the growth of a tree. Necessarily the change in a year must be slight; but with the proper nurture of a school, as with the proper conditions for an individual life or the growth of a tree, there results an appreciable advance. The year 1927 has passed into history, and those who have labored in Girard College may well feel that this year has fairly kept pace with its predecessors in the establishment of school spirit and the growth of helpful traditions.

Perhaps no one ever formulated a better definition of education than John Milton. "I call a complete and generous education," he wrote, "that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." In the working out of this ideal, educators should always bear in mind that education must serve a two-fold purpose. One is the developing of the individual,

the furnishing of powers which will enable him to make the most of his life for himself and for those who are properly dependent on him; the second is the giving of a vision of his opportunity to serve others, and of a sense of his responsibility to render this service.

The president of the National Education Association for the current year has well said that the greatest teacher is the one who creates within the school an atmosphere of freedom, growth, and responsibility, and that the greatest principal is the one who gives to his teachers a maximum of freedom and secures the largest growth and self-imposed responsibility. Similarly, that superintendent or head of a system of schools is greatest who is best able to imbue principals and teachers with a sense of their accountability, and at the same time to give them freedom and a chance to grow in their work. By the same measure, that institution is best which best adapts its program to the true needs, and shapes the ideals of the communities which it serves.

We need to reiterate a sentiment often expressed, but still too little understood, that in education nothing is good enough for children which falls short of the best that can be provided. This is true because no child has more than one childhood. In commercial or industrial processes, mistakes may be made and repaired, but when mistakes are made through misdirected effort in education, the damage is irreparable. Then too the damage done in education may, like the evil that men do, live on as a constant reminder of where and how those responsible have failed. Those responsible for educational failures cannot easily escape the evidences of their shortcomings. If we are not successful with boys at Girard College, these same boys will confront us, challenging our methods, and recalling our failures.

Nothing can serve as a greater inspiration for our educational effort than the consciousness that education is the agency through which progress comes. As Secretary Herbert Hoover has written, "All things we hope for in the future must take their root in our educational institutions." The same sentiment was expressed by the German scientist, Humboldt, who said, "What you would have appear in a nation's life, that you must

introduce into her schools." While these quotations may sound like the statement of a simple program, they present two difficult problems. The first is to determine what we would have appear in the nation's life, and the second, to discover how this may be introduced into the schools.

We accept this statement in a recent Journal of the National Education Association: "Every schoolhouse is a prophecy. It suggests the people's faith in greater and finer days ahead. It expresses the ideals and life of the community better than any other building in it." If this is true of education in general, it applies with special meaning to Girard College. The type of boy for whom the College was designed, and the service intended to be given him under the will of the Founder create both a special need, and an unusual opportunity. To bring these into effective relationship so that the opportunity serves the need, is the responsible duty to which we are called. Every boy received within the gates of Girard College is a new obligation, and the College is to every boy thus received his new opportunity.

Girard College has always been a distinctive institution, serving the particular needs of the boys who have been received by it. The College is free from the hampering influences of a great school system. Happily, it may select its boys and carry on its work with the sole thought of serving the best interests of the group which it has under its care. The educational activities of recent years have indicated that Girard College may claim rank as a school which prepares for advanced education in higher institutions and also for a vocational future. The officers of the College feel that this double accomplishment for boys who are, be it remembered, under eighteen years of age are indications of a high-grade student, and of an efficient educational method.

During the past years as never before, the President of the College has realized the bigness and the importance of the College's task. With a building program in progress, and plans being worked out to increase the number of boys to whom the College will minister, the President has more than ever felt an increased need for the delegating of authority.

Competent associates and helpers are the salvation of the administration of Girard College. To prevent the deadening of enthusiasm through formalism and mechanical routine, and to keep the processes of administration personal and vitalized are not easy tasks. It is our hope that we have been able to carry the added responsibilities growing out of the new program of enlargement in the past year without a lowering of educational efficiency. That this has been possible is due to the quality of the men and the women who have served as associates and helpers. In the executive staff, and among teachers, household officers and employees of the College in other branches of the work, there has been a loyalty, an enthusiasm, and a personal devotion to the purposes of the institution which have made possible a high order of personal service to our boys without the deadening effect of red tape or the dry rot of official formalism.

CHANGES IN STAFF

RESIGNATIONS

DONALD V. BENNETT, Housemaster.....	May 1
MISS LEONIE V. LINDSLEY, Governess.....	May 1
WILLIAM R. STAATS, D.D.S., Assistant Chief Dentist.....	May 31
JOHN R. TURNS, Housemaster.....	June 30
HAROLD L. WHITE, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	June 30
WILLIAM E. BERNARD, Swimming Instructor.....	August 1
MISS EDNA B. NOBLE, Teacher in Elementary Schools.....	August 31
MISS MAY PENNINGTON, Governess.....	August 31
LEVI GILBERT, Teaching Housemaster.....	August 31
JAMES R. RUSSELL, A.B., Housemaster.....	August 31
B. WYCLIFFE GRIFFIN, A.B., Relieving Housemaster.....	August 31
EDWIN P. STAUFFER, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	August 31
EDUARDE P. STAPLES, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	August 31
LAURIS R. WILSON, Industrial Supervisor.....	August 31
MISS BERNADETTE HANNAN, Governess.....	November 15
WILLIAM E. NEILL, Housemaster.....	December 31
MISS BELLE FRYER, Governess.....	December 31
MISS MARY E. ROBB, Teacher of English (retired).....	September 1
MISS JANE M. SUPPLEE, Governess (retired).....	September 1
MISS NETTIE MARKWARD, Governess (deceased).....	March 20

APPOINTMENTS

LEVI GILBERT, Teaching Housemaster.....	February	1
MRS. OLEINE M. TURNER, Governess.....	February	8
H. LOUIS HALSTEAD, Substitute Instructor in Sloyd.....	February	9
MISS LYLE W. TAYLOR, Teacher of English.....	March	21
MISS HARRIET G. WILLIAMS, Governess.....	May	1
JOHN R. TURNS, Housemaster.....	May	15
S. SHERRICK GILBERT, Housemaster.....	August	1
RAYMOND L. BURKLEY, Housemaster.....	September	1
GEORGE H. DUNKLE, Relieving Housemaster.....	September	1
ANDREW W. HATCH, B.S., Teaching Housemaster.....	September	1
MISS LILLIE B. CARR, Governess.....	September	1
MISS MURIEL POST, Teacher in Elementary Schools.....	September	1
AUGUSTUS L. WRIGHT, D.D.S., Assistant Chief Dentist..	September	1
MISS HELEN HAUSMAN, Governess.....	September	1
HENRY W. SHOE, Housemaster.....	September	1
SYLVANUS F. REESE, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	September	1
GEORGE S. BLYMIRE, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	September	1
JAMES J. SULLIVAN, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	September	1
HERBERT D. FRANK, Industrial Supervisor.....	September	1
JOHN P. DUNLEVY, Swimming Instructor.....	September	1
RUSSELL E. DUNCAN, Substitute Instructor in Sloyd.....	September	1
MISS INA A. ARNOLD, Governess.....	November	5

TRANSFERS

FRANCIS L. ZIMMERMAN, B.S., Housemaster to Teaching Housemaster	February	1
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Numerous changes in the staff have occurred during the year. It is impossible to avoid these changes in an institution as large as Girard College. Indeed, a considerable number of those who accept appointment here do so with the understanding that they are to stay but a single year or for a few years at the most.

Two of the household officers resigned to accept desirable positions in educational institutions elsewhere. Miss Mary E. Robb, after a service of forty years, retired to a well-earned rest. Miss Robb gave earlier years to the Elementary Schools,

and later became a teacher of English in the High School. She had a pastoral interest in her pupils, many of whom have written expressing their indebtedness to her and their good wishes for her future. It is a fortunate arrangement that a teacher who gives as many years as Miss Robb gave, and who approaches the time when teaching becomes a burden, may retire and enjoy some years of freedom from the exacting routine of classroom work.

Miss Jane M. Supplee found it necessary to ask for relief because of her failing physical strength. Miss Supplee had served twenty-one years and had acquitted herself with credit. She left her position in the College carrying with her the good wishes of the officers and her associates.

Miss Nettie Markward died on March 20. Miss Markward always served with the younger boys, and she showed great kindness of heart and a personal devotion to her work which endeared her to her boys and her associates. Though weakened by physical infirmity, she never complained, and she carried the burden of the work until physical incapacity forced her to give up. No one who came into contact with Miss Markward failed to admire her genuine interest and devotion. She leaves at Girard College that most precious heritage, a good name; and we can say for her, now that her work is finished, "Well done."

William E. Bernard retired on August 1. Mr. Bernard was identified with swimming in Girard College almost from the beginning of this branch of physical education. He trained a large number of teams which had uniformly good records. He was always interested in the boys in his charge.

Sophie M. Gallagher died during the year. This good woman was one of those rare spirits sometimes found by an institution. She had been for forty years a willing helper in a subordinate capacity, but she so dignified and ennobled the work which she did that everyone whose life she touched remembered her kindness, her unfailing courtesy, and her loyalty and devotion to the College which she served so long and loved so deeply. Those of us who knew Sophie Gallagher must do our work better because of her fidelity.

HOUSEHOLD

The out-of-school life of boys at Girard College furnishes a practical laboratory of citizenship. The relations of boys to each other, to their officers and teachers, and to the institution in which they live, all afford opportunities to carry over into the life of the place the lessons learned in the schools. It is probable also that the life which our boys lead in the household has a large influence in the development of their characters, perhaps a larger one, than does the formal training of the schools. An educational philosopher challenged the world's attention by his classic quotation, "A sound mind in a sound body." For approximately two hundred years this has been accepted as an ideal in education; but more recently, as has been pointed out by Sir Michael Sadler of Oxford, there has grown a fourfold conception of education; namely, to provide a sound body, a sound mind, a sound character, and a sense of duty to the community. If we needed to make more impressive the importance of the household in Girard College, we could point out that in the development of three of these four great ends of education it has as great an opportunity, if not a greater one, than the schools.

Girard College is in a large measure influenced by the traditions of its eighty years of history. It, however, is a living organism which is affected by present conditions. Such a school as this not only inherits a tradition which influences its life; it may shape and direct its activities in such a way as to create new traditions. During the past year, perhaps, more than in any other year in the term of service of the present head of Girard College, we have been making traditions. New equipment, new methods, and a new esprit de corps are in evidence. We are, however, seeking to carry forward the best of the old, to treasure the achievements of former students, and to build upon foundations already laid. Thomas Arnold used to say that the sense of elevated thought shown, by the scions of ancient families, ought to be shown by the sons of famous schools. Thus when a new boy entered Rugby, Dr. Arnold would have him conscious of his school ancestry. Every

school should treasure the names of her worthy sons, and the new boys who come should feel that they are following on in the life of the school. Edward Bowen, the poet of Harrow, writes of the influence of the traditions of the old boys in a stanza as follows:

"He trod of old the hill we tread
He played the games we play;
The part of him that is not dead
Belongs to us to-day."

The personnel of the Household Department is the means which the institution must use to realize the ideals here set forth. Numerous changes have occurred in the household staff during the year 1927, some for one reason and some for another. It is our hope that with these changes there has been a strengthening of the staff. Comparing tenure of service in 1927 with tenure in 1920, we have some interesting observations. In 1920 there were two housemasters who had served for more than thirty-five years; in 1927, there was no officer in this branch of the service who had been thirty-five years on the staff. In 1920 there were three governesses who had served over thirty years; in 1927, there was one governess who had served this length of time. In both 1920 and 1927 there was one housemaster who had served between thirty and thirty-five years. In 1920, there were two housemasters who had served between twenty and thirty years; in 1927, there was no housemaster of this length of service. In both 1920 and 1927 there were two governesses who had served between twenty and thirty years. In 1920, there were two housemasters who had served between ten and twenty years; in 1927, there were five who had similarly served. In 1920 and 1927 there were four housemasters who had served between five and ten years. In 1920, there were four governesses who had served between ten and fifteen years; in 1927, there were two who had served this length of time. In 1920, there were seven governesses who had served between five and ten years; in 1927, there were four who had served that long. In 1920, there were three housemasters who had served for more than one and less than five years; in 1927, there were nine

housemasters who had a similar tenure. In 1920, there were six housemasters who had served less than one year; in 1927, there were five. In 1920, there was one governess who had served less than one year; in 1927, there were five.

In general, it can be said that the burden of the household service has been shifted to the shoulders of younger persons, although at present fully one-third of the housemasters and governesses have served from five to twenty years. In the selection of household officers our constant effort has been to secure those who have had some educational experience, and, if possible, those who have, in addition, received a professional training for the work which they are to do.

Most largely the service of the household staff is personal. The housemasters and governesses will be more effective as they establish intimacy of relationships with the boys committed to their care. Two tendencies toward this more intimate personal service have been observed in the past year. One is the practice of having the boys who have failures in subjects of study prepare for their re-examinations in the respective houses, instead of in groups assembled to study at some central point. Teaching housemasters in the houses have assumed the duty of helping the boys who have incurred conditions, and free time in the house routine is utilized so that boys get an enlarged opportunity for study, under conditions which are more favorable. The record of the preceding autumn is quite illuminating on this point. In September there were 132 boys of the high-school group who were conditioned. In October this number had been reduced to 106; in November it was reduced to 63; and in December, to 18. Stating the same facts in terms of subjects being carried on condition, there were in September 185 such subjects, in October 153, in November 82, and in December 23. It will be seen from the foregoing that failures are practically negligible.

Another splendid activity of the past year has been the practice of the household officers of taking boys who have no homes open to them on Saturdays and holidays, on various trips. Some of these trips are in the nature of "hikes" in the open country on Saturdays. Others are trips to Fairmount Park, to the

Zoological Garden, or to various places of interest in Philadelphia, such as art museums, the Academy of Natural Sciences, historical shrines, and occasionally to industrial plants or to athletic contests. These trips afford diversion, they are informing to the boys; but even more important, they enable the officers and the boys to know each other more intimately, and to establish friendly relations which cannot fail to be helpful.

The early records of Girard College indicate the influence of the English public schools. In the first twenty-five years of Girard College's existence the example of Rugby was of large influence throughout the world. The changes introduced during the past year have brought new elements of the English public schools into the administration of the College. In a large measure the English schools are self-governing. One of their interpreters has well said that their character is determined quite as much by the boys themselves as by their masters. The observation has frequently been made that the regulations which boys make for each other and which they enforce one upon another are likely to be more strict and drastic than are rules made by their teachers or housemasters.

The English public schools have trained for leadership in church and state, in industry and commerce. With the limited number of these schools, and the attendance in them of relatively few boys, there has been a notable record of accomplishment by those who have had this public-school training. Both Eton and Harrow boast a succession of British premiers; and Winchester, Rugby, and other schools have contributed largely to the number of those who achieved distinction in places of influence. The public schools in England have been an asset to the British Empire at home and to the ends of the earth. The training in these schools creates rulers able to meet situations and to solve problems so as to assure the stability of institutions, and able to grant, at the same time, that liberty which is a requisite to progress.

An observer of British tendencies drew attention to what was called the lack of public-school spirit in the First Government organized by the Labor Party in Great Britain. In the entire cabinet of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald but two of the English

public schools were represented. It was remarked that for the first time in many years there was a cabinet without an Etonian. Qualities of leadership have unquestionably been developed from the educational system of the English public schools. May not other schools, modeled in some measure after them, hope to have a little of the success of the English public schools in the training for leadership?

Earlier plans to develop student initiative have been continued at Girard College during the past year. The Conference Committee, which has become a part of the tradition of the College, has been changed in its organization, so that representation in it is in part from the four upper houses of the school, and in part from the class organizations. Under the chairmanship of the Vice President with representatives of the staff from both the school and household branches and of the boys from school and house, the problems of the College have been discussed sympathetically and helpfully. Repeatedly the Conference Committee has brought to the executive staff constructive suggestions; and through the staff there have been recommended to the committees of your honorable Board important changes in the methods of carrying on the work of the College. As a consequence obvious betterments have resulted in the services rendered.

During the past autumn, a House Committee was constituted in each house, under the general supervision of the senior housemaster. The boys select representatives for this committee, on which housemasters also serve. Both the morale and the problems of the house receive consideration from the House Committee, and this new agency, we believe, opens the way for the building of house sentiment, and for utilizing the boys in the management of the houses.

The changes in the Conference Committee and the reconstitution of the House Committees were necessitated by the new house system which became operative on September 1. Boys are assigned to a house when they have reached the high-school period of development, and they continue in that house during the remainder of their stay in the College. The former method of promotion was to advance all boys of a given school class

from section to section until they reached the senior group, from which they were graduated. As promotions occurred at half-yearly intervals, a boy's progress through Girard College was, under this system, a sort of procession. He rarely stayed more than a term in one section, or with a single housemaster. The size of the sections and the frequency of changes made it next to impossible for a housemaster to know his boys, or, equally important, for the boys to know their housemaster. Under the revised house system, boys will actually be resident in one house for quite four years. They will grow up in that house and feel that they have an interest in the house and in those who occupy the house with them, which never would have been possible under the earlier method of section assignment. Equally important, the housemasters in a particular house will now work with their boys over a series of years, and enter into their lives. They may learn the peculiarities of temperament and the individual interests of their boys. They may stimulate the initiative of each boy of their group. By their own resourcefulness in placing responsibility, by exacting a proper response and by devising ways for developing a larger capacity for self-directed activity and a more complete trustworthiness, they contribute immeasurably to the all-round education of their boys. This service is, at once, the obligation and the privilege of those in the household.

Under the house arrangements in Girard College, one hundred and forty-four boys can be accommodated in a single building. The dining rooms, which came into use in September, each has provision for one hundred and sixty persons. This plan furnishes dining facilities for the boys of one house, their housemasters, and a limited number of executive officers and teachers. The house system with separate dining rooms for each house has resulted in a new grouping, a new unit of control, and a new feeling with regard to the relations between the boys and staff. The house unit, as will be noted later in this report, is made the basis of intra-mural athletic competition; and each house furnishes a company in the Battalion. Thus, each house develops an individuality and a sense of personal interest and enthusiasm on the part of the boys, which would be

quite impossible under the old section grouping with its new place of residence each term.

The house system makes demands on all older boys which could not have been made under the earlier plan of organization. Instead of a few boys who were class officers in the upper house serving as leaders, practically all of the boys in the graduating class are now given positions of responsibility as prefects, monitors, heads of tables, officers of the Battalion, captains of house teams, and the like. Such a plan furnishes splendid opportunities to the older boys, and it enables the College to use the older boys in many helpful relationships. In some measure this is realizing the ideal of Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, who made his sixth form the chief agency in school management. In many of the English public schools, it has come to be the practice that a boy who has not developed a sense of responsibility and a capacity for leadership when he has reached the sixth form is not continued through that form. Under the house system may we not feel that we should not continue into the graduating class boys who do not have the capacity or the inclination for leadership and dependability? Should a boy without these qualities be graduated from Girard College?

The club system of the College has been changed during the past year. Membership in clubs was made voluntary at the beginning of the spring term, and in the working out of the new plan it seemed wise in the autumn to separate the clubs into school and out-of-school divisions. The school clubs have been built around school interests such as: Literary and Debating, Dramatic, Chemistry, Naturalist, Commercial, Industrial, Electrical, Musical, Physics, Aviation, Mathematics, Printers', Journalists', and Woodworkers', Clubs. These school clubs are under the guidance of members of the teaching staff, and the plan is to set aside periods from eleven to twelve o'clock on the second and fourth Mondays of each school month for the regular club meetings.

Many of the club activities formerly embraced matters which properly lie outside of classroom instruction and interest, and clubs devoted to these interests will be continued under the supervision of the household officers, holding meetings in out-of-

school hours. Among the clubs of the latter sort are Camera, Radio, and Chess and Checker. The activities mentioned above are agencies for developing character, furnishing a stimulus for individual initiative and training in a sense of civic obligation.

An English traveler in Japan when asked by the Minister of Education to deliver an address in one of the institutions of learning remarked that the English public schools had been successful in forming the character and training the intellect of their pupils. The Japanese minister rejoined with a quiet smile, "I think we can look after the intellect; will you be so kind as to speak about the character?" The training of a boy in a sense of responsibility and self-control renders less and less necessary corrective and reformatory methods of discipline. The ideal of Dean Briggs, who was so conspicuously successful at Harvard, was to develop a tone of student life that would make discipline less necessary. With indefatigable labor Dean Briggs built up a standard of responsibility and a regard for honest work. Harvard became shot through with the ideals of the Dean who insisted that the College over which he presided was no place for a man to crib or to falsify as to the work which he had done.

Our methods in the past year have been increasingly in the direction of expression, and constructive and creative effort, rather than of repression and of the holding in restraint those whose natural inclinations are to assert themselves. Education which furnishes the outlet for natural, wholesome, and spontaneous impulses will go far towards solving disciplinary difficulties. There is a contagious enthusiasm in accomplishment which carries a boy along and frees him from the temptation to break regulations and to make himself an undesirable member of the community.

Times do come, however, when boys will break from the regulations and when they must be called sharply to account. Unhappily, boys are not the only human beings of whom this is true. One of the striking statements attributed to the late Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, was his remark that there was a genuine satisfaction sometimes in telling people what they needed to be told, even though they did not care

to hear it. Occasions come in Girard College, as also in other schools, when, with no uncertainty, the school must understand that those in charge cannot tolerate laziness, idleness, neglect of fixed and necessary requirements, not to mention wilful disregard of standards of right conduct. Those in charge of schools, if they would succeed, must be able without ambiguity to express surprise, even pain, and it may be righteous indignation, for certain forms of neglect, or offense. If such expressions are merited, boys are quick to recognize it and to respond to an appeal for right conduct.

If one may make an observation: the great weakness of discipline and lack of control in the homes of America, the failure to insist on the meeting of reasonable standards in conduct, and the following of practices which undermine character and unfit children for useful living, would seem to be chiefly responsible for an alarming amount of juvenile delinquency. Neither the board of control nor the administration of Girard College is willing to yield to the tendency which seems all too common in the present age of indulging the whims of children, and of allowing them to grow up without the benefit of authority in the directing of their lives.

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION

Character and true worth are as likely to be evidenced in competitive athletics and in the voluntary activities of boys out of school as they are in the set assignments of the classroom. Because of this the suffrage of student bodies is often given to those who have come to distinction in out-of-school competition. Pertinent is the comment once made by a student who observed, "When a feller plays football it doesn't take long to find out what kind of a feller he is." Athletic competition gives a splendid opportunity for self-expression. Rugged, hard, competitive athletics furnish the sort of discipline without which a boy cannot become a resolute, independent man. Thus athletics go beyond the development of strength and the establishment of health: they cultivate social qualities and are an invaluable aid in the forming of character. Competitive athletics train in habits

of self-control, in the ability to coöperate with one's fellows, and in the subordination of the individual for the success of the group.

All forms of games, both indoor and outdoor, call for team play and the capacity to coöperate in the group activity. Boys must learn coöperation if they are to be successful in their after-lives and meet the needs of the practical world to which they will go. It is because athletes have learned these lessons more fully than non-athletes have learned them, that successful athletes are often able to out-distance in the race of life those of greater scholastic ability who have not had the discipline of athletic competition.

Athletics afford an opportunity to set up standards and to appeal to the ideals of growing boys. Such sportsmanship as is embodied in the following code challenges a boy:

- "1. I will keep the rules.
2. I will keep faith with my comrades and play the game for my side.
3. I will keep myself fit.
4. I will keep my temper.
5. I will keep my play from brutality.
6. I will not boast in victory.
7. I will keep a stout heart in defeat and accept it with good grace.
8. I will strive to keep a sound soul, and a clean mind in a healthy body."

"Sportsmanship is the golden rule applied to contests. It is the distinctive quality of a gentleman or lady of spirit, of the cave man civilized. It represents the virile fighting courage of the past restrained by modern ideals. It has come to us from chivalry and is essentially an attitude of mind. It means determination, fairness, modesty and courtesy. It is shown about equally in intra-mural and inter-school athletics, in business, politics and society. Doing your level best to the end of a losing game is a form of training that life requires. It is not less valuable than being on a winning team. Sportsmanship must not be sacrificed for victories. We must cultivate the Spartan spirit that is not conquered by defeat."

In recent years the athletic teams representing Girard College in certain branches of sport have been so uniformly successful that we have sometimes queried whether we are not developing a wrong attitude toward competitive athletics as a game of give and take. The highest ideal of sportsmanship should be the playing of the game, not for a triumph over one's adversary, but as a friendly contest between two equals for the pleasure of the contest. Too great self-satisfaction with winning is to be deplored, as is the habit of offering an excuse, or belittling the accomplishment of one's opponents, when the game goes to the other team. To play the game for the game's sake, to accept a victory with modesty, and a defeat without humiliation or ill-will are the marks of a gentleman.

This observation leads to another, namely, the danger of over-coaching and over-professionalizing athletic teams in order to win. The too-zealous guidance of a shrewd and experienced coach may teach boys to win in ways which are not so helpful to them as would be their losing when left more to their own resources. As has been said in a recent English report, it is far easier for the teacher to interfere too much than it is to be an observer who is to inject himself into the contest only in order to prevent the complete breakdown of the morale of his team. If athletic games are to have their full measure of service, we must allow boys to make their mistakes, to learn lessons through mistakes, and to build for a greater success out of their own experience.

Girard College has continued for many years the game of soccer football, and has never undertaken to develop Rugby. We believe that soccer football places the emphasis more upon organized skill than upon organized force. There is more open field work, free running and kicking, and less of personal combat in soccer than in Rugby football. Our experience over the years shows relatively few accidents from soccer. Girard College has developed an enthusiasm for this branch of sport which has made soccer contests highly interesting and quite worth while. The Girard soccer team of the past season was one of the best which the College has ever produced. The boys took a great interest in the alumni contest, which has

usually gone against the home team, but which the home team won this year. They were also keen for the contests with the teams which were at the heads of the inter-academic and the public high-school leagues, both of which games were won by the College.

The new house system, already mentioned, has given a splendid opportunity to introduce inter-house competition. Two of the houses have been assigned to the north, and two to the west playground. On these playgrounds is ample opportunity for the training of athletic teams. Beginning at once with the house system in the autumn, we made preparations for a series of athletic contests which went on for some weeks. Two complete rounds of soccer were played, resulting in a tie which, when played off, gave the victory to Bordeaux Hall. Other forms of competitive athletics, such as basketball, baseball, and tennis will be played by the respective houses during the winter and spring. Already the committee of the Board of Directors having supervision over prizes, has authorized a President's prize cup for the house which wins the soccer championship of the College. This trophy will be engraved with the name of the house winning it, and will be kept in that house for at least one year. If a house wins the cup three years in succession, it will become the permanent trophy of that house. Other prizes may be established for other branches of inter-house competitive athletics. The experience of the past autumn showed that house competitions aroused as great interest as is aroused by any other form of competitive athletics. The soccer games played were strongly contested, and the spirit of the respective houses was much in evidence in support of their teams. One result of this house competition will be the development of a larger number of players for the "varsity teams."

Eighteen years ago it was our common practice to play games with field clubs, athletic associations, and boys' clubs. Ten years ago the athletic competitions were mostly with large high schools and a limited number of technical institutions. Our athletic schedules for 1927 and 1928 show a marked increase in the number of private day schools and boarding schools for boys, including such institutions as Penn Charter,

the Hill School, Wenonah Military Academy, Chestnut Hill Academy, George School, Westtown Boarding School, Swarthmore Preparatory School, and Germantown Academy. Girard College tends to become more and more like the private schools for boys, and this has led to a new athletic relationship. Probably no single influence will be more helpful to our boys than the playing of games with representatives of such schools as are mentioned, in connection with which contests we shall serve as hosts to the visiting teams and shall go as guests to compete with them on their playing fields.

It is gratifying to record the continued success of the anthropometric work which has now been going on for three years. As a part of this work each boy of the College is given a physical examination annually; the results of these examinations are recorded, and if boys are found to be in need of special exercises these are prescribed, and in many cases given under the supervision of the teacher of corrective gymnastics. Round shoulders, fallen arches, slight spinal curvatures, and local muscular weaknesses receive careful attention from the man in charge of this branch of the work. Two hundred and eighty-seven boys were found to be in need of treatment of the sort mentioned during the past year, and of these, sixty-one have been discharged as cured.

Another set of activities carried on in connection with the playground and recreation work has been the use of squads of boys for service about the buildings and grounds. Helping in the dining rooms, making beds, sweeping up walks and roadways, mowing grass, cleaning the grounds of paper and litter, shoveling snow and caring for walks and areaways about the buildings, all have fallen to the supervision of three men attached to the Household Department, termed Industrial Supervisors. By means of these activities, boys are taught to work and they are led to assume a responsibility for the care of the grounds and buildings of the College which would hardly be possible if all work were to be done by paid employees. The work of cleaning our drives and walks of snow is now in gratifying contrast with the methods earlier followed. Formerly after a snow storm a group of twenty-five to thirty derelict men who

came to the College at that time would be engaged to shovel out the roadway and walks. This is now wholly done by the boys, more promptly and more satisfactorily than it was done under the former method. The boys enjoy turning to and doing a job of this kind. The supremely important aspect of this is that boys are taught to work, and they learn lessons of independence and self-respect.

In general, it should be said of the out-of-school activities, that these offer a fruitful field for the cultivation of character, for training in initiative and self-reliance, for the forming of good habits of citizenship, and for the development of a capacity to live in pleasant and helpful relations with others. Girard College is in effect a little world. Here boys are growing up as members of a fairly complete society; here they may learn the lessons which will be invaluable to them when they go out from the College to begin their lives in the larger world. The ideal which we have been seeking to inculcate during the past year as never before is that boys shall learn their lessons of citizenship and coöperation here and now. We may well accept for the household and recreation life at Girard College the motto for a boys' organization in Colorado: "Don't wait until you are a man to be great. Be a great boy!"

THE CHAPEL

The worth of education is determined in the final analysis by its moral quality. If knowledge and skill be not given the saving grace of moral purpose, they may prove of no value to the person who receives them; even worse, without moral purpose these qualities may constitute a menace to society. Dr. Richard Cabot forcefully says that education is like a hatchet,—it can be used to construct or to destroy. He asserts, "The more highly educated we are, the worse we are if ethics are left out."

The true nerve center of education at Girard College is in the Chapel and in what the Chapel represents. The spirit of trust, the attitude of boys toward life, both emanate from the teaching of the Chapel. The moral and religious forces which the Chapel sets in motion are the best basis for the contentment,

tranquillity of mind, and confidence in one another which are necessary in the daily relations of officers and boys. With the Chapel and what it represents left out, how hopeless and empty the life of Girard College would prove!

The old misconception persists that Girard College is a non-religious if not an irreligious institution. Despite the decision of the United States Supreme Court, written by Mr. Justice Story, and despite the eighty years of practice to the contrary, up and down the land there is circulated the report that Girard College is atheistic. Mr. Justice Story wrote: "The Testator does not say that Christianity shall not be taught in the College, but only that no ecclesiastic of any sort shall hold or exercise any station or duty in the College. Suppose, instead of this, he had said that no person but a layman shall be an instructor, or officer, or visitor in the College, what legal objection could have been made to such a restriction? And yet the actual prohibition is in effect the same in substance. But it is asked, why are ecclesiastics excluded, if it is not because they are the stated and appropriate preachers of Christianity? The answer may be given in the very words of the Testator: 'In making this restriction,' says he, 'I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce.' "

The implications of Justice Story's decision have been amply realized in the practice of Girard College. The Chapel stands at the center of the group of buildings on the College tract. The steps of the boys turn daily to this building. Similarly, the teaching of the Chapel is central in the educational program of the institution, and the thought of those in all branches of the work constantly turns to this central and governing principle of the teaching.

The absence of sectarian preaching, does not preclude the presentation of the essentials of moral and religious truth. What Stephen Girard implied has been fairly realized. The

youth who have been trained in the College have accepted such religious denominational affiliations as their matured wisdom has guided them to choose. An interesting side line on the results of the educational system of Girard College which can best be expressed in the language of the writer, came to us during the year from the President of Antioch College in Ohio: "I had a curious contact with Girard College sometime ago, which reinforces my belief that the best way *to get an all-round outlook is to give students a free access to every kind of information and to every mental outlook.* Two or three years ago, a man who is treasurer of one of our large automobile companies visited me to discuss the possibilities of his son entering Antioch. Things seemed to be about completed when the conversation turned to religion and theology. I found him to be a thoroughgoing fundamentalist and to be treasurer and chief promoter of the fundamentalist organization in this region. I was somewhat surprised to find a graduate of Girard College having such an outlook." President Morgan like many others, on learning the facts as to the religious teaching of Girard College and the results of this teaching, found it necessary to modify his preconceived idea.

Central in the chapel instruction is the Sunday morning service, which is addressed by visiting laymen or officers of the College. The attached list furnishes, we believe, a diversified and impressive staff of speakers. Year by year this list of chapel speakers is being strengthened, and increasingly as the years pass the boys of the College find in the Chapel services a stimulating and vital influence in their lives.

CHAPEL SPEAKERS, 1927

- January 2—Mrs. Fadra Holmes Wilson, Department of Education, Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pa.
 " 9—Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker, Educator and Lecturer, West Chester State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.
 16—Mr. Henry F. Schwarz, Business Man, Philadelphia, Alumnus, Girard College.
 23—Dr. Richard Mott Gummere, Headmaster, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.
 " 30—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President, Girard College.
 February 6—Mr. Charles Brandon Booth, Educator and Religious Worker, New York.

- February 13—Colonel Sheldon Potter, Attorney, Philadelphia.
- " 20—Dr. James S. Heberling, Professor of Child Helping, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- 27—Dr. Edward T. Devine, Dean of Graduate School, American University, Washington, D. C.
- March 6—Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.
- 13—Mr. Augustus H. Vautier, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- 20—Dr. Calvin O. Althouse, Teacher, Central High School, Philadelphia.
- 27—Mr. Joseph A. Davis, Superintendent of Household, Girard College.
- April 3—Principal G. Alvin Snook, Frankford High School, Philadelphia.
- " 10—Joseph W. Wyks, Business Man, Trenton, New Jersey.
- " 17—Mr. Harold Barnes, Supervising Principal, Elementary Schools, Girard College.
- " 24—Owen J. Roberts, Esquire, Board of Directors of City Trusts, Philadelphia.
- May 1—Dr. Lewis Perry, Headmaster, Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire.
- 8—Mr. William O. Atwood, Engineer, Baltimore, Maryland, Alumnus, Girard College.
- " 15—Dr. E. Hershey Sneath, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- " 22—Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, Girard College.
- " 29—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President, Girard College.
- June 5—Mr. Augustus H. Vautier, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- " 12—Mr. Walter W. Wood, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia.
- " 19—Dr. Joseph M. Jameson, Vice President, Girard College.
- " 26—Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Esquire, Attorney, Philadelphia.
- July 3—Mr. Charles E. Bowman, Head of Commercial Department, Girard College.
- " 10—Mr. Joseph M. McCutcheon, Business Man, Philadelphia, Alumnus, Girard College.
- " 17—Professor C. Addison Willis, Girard College.
- " 24—Professor George C. Foust, Girard College.
- " 31—Captain Howard Kirk, Attorney, Philadelphia.
- August 7—Mr. Hugh Denworth, Business Man, Philadelphia, Alumnus, Girard College.
- " 14—Mr. Ferdinand H. Graser, Business Man, Philadelphia, Alumnus, Girard College.
- 21—Mr. Arthur E. Fink, Student, Law School, University of Pennsylvania, Alumnus, Girard College. *

- August 28—Mr. Ellsworth E. Jackson, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- September 4—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President, Girard College.
- " 11—Mr. Owen D. Evans, Superintendent, Mechanical School, Girard College.
- 18—Mr. Henry V. Andrews, Teacher, Girard College.
- 25—Dr. John L. Haney, President, Central High School, Philadelphia.
- October 2—Dr. Walter H. Ottman, Teacher, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.
- " 9—Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, Princeton University.
- " 16—Dr. Rudolph R. Reeder, Director, The Marsh Foundation School, VanWert, Ohio.
- " 23—Mr. John W. Leydon, Head of Department of Romance Languages, Girard College.
- " 30—Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent A. Carroll, Attorney, Philadelphia.
- November 6—Dr. John Wilkinson, Physician, Philadelphia.
- " 13—Mr. Frank Schoble, Jr., Business Man, Philadelphia.
- " 20—Dr. Wilson Farrand, Headmaster, Newark Academy, Newark, New Jersey.
- 27—Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, Girard College.
- December 4—Mr. J. Harvey Borton, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- " 11—Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, The Volunteers of America, New York.
- 18—Mr. Enoch E. Hardwick, Student, Crozier Seminary, Chester, Pa., Alumnus, Girard College.
- 25—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President, Girard College.

In the future increase of the population of Girard College, the necessity will arise for an enlargement of the present Chapel, the building of a new Chapel, or a complete change in the plan for our chapel service. Mercersburg Academy has recently put into use a beautiful new Chapel, which is the most central and impressive building of the school. In this Chapel has been installed a set of chimes of unusual beauty of tone which speak in the praise of God in the school, and the entire community in which the school is placed. With the erection of the Chapel at Mercersburg an official chaplain has been appointed.

The Mercersburg experience suggests lines of thought which we might well consider. Might not a set of chimes be introduced into the remodeled or rebuilt Chapel at Girard College, which would serve as one of the attractive features of Philadel-

phia? Would we not find in the distinctive religious and moral education of Girard College, in the supervision over and care of Chapel services, and in the life counseling of the boys of the institution, a useful field for the services of a special officer? As at present carried on, religious and moral education is the duty of the President, the Vice President, the Superintendent of Household, the Supervisor of High School studies, the Supervisor of Athletics and Recreation, and numerous other officers who are assigned specific duties in this field. In addition, we have sought to make all teachers, household officers, and others who touch the lives of the boys, responsible for guidance and stimulation in the direction of right conduct. This after all, is a necessity, if our education is not to fail. The British Blue Book on *Education of the Adolescents* says, "The teaching of religious knowledge, like that of English, cannot be confined to a separate period or number of periods. It will affect the teaching of other subjects, such as history and literature, and the wise teacher will be anxious, in the various departments of school activity, to bring home to the pupils, as far as their capacity allows, the fundamental truths of religion and their bearing on human life and thought."

While the preceding is an important truth, it is also true that "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." An officer who kept everlastingly before the boys and the staff of the College the need for an emphasis on religious and moral education would unquestionably exert a desirable influence. Some one man whose life was not swallowed up with other duties, who, as guide, friend and counselor of boys would always be accessible to them, might induce a larger number of boys to bring their problems forward for discussion than has come to notice under the existing practice. While this is true of the College with its present organization and membership, it will be increasingly true when the membership is considerably increased as a result of the program now being worked out.

As we look forward in the building program, what to do with the problem of a chapel is important. That question need not be prejudged at this time. The Rector of St. Paul's, in his annual report for 1927, well says, "The beauty of holiness

can exist without the aids of architecture; and the beauty of architecture devoid of a lively spirit within is vain." This same stimulating writer, in his book *Schoolmastering* adds the following: "It is not the school charter or the pious past that makes a school religious, nor even the frequency of services or the talk about the Great Reality, but rather an atmospheric conviction that God is our center." Of one thing we may be well assured, —any solution of our problem which would continue or provide a building inadequate to seat the entire College would be a distinct loss. An uplift and an impressiveness comes from the worshipping together of all the boys. This holds equally for one of our religious services on Sunday, and for a part of the daily assemblies for worship during the week. The music which comes from part singing, where boys with both changed and unchanged voices sing together, is an impressive contribution in both the choir and ensemble effects. No single question confronts us which is more fundamental and far-reaching for the Girard College of the future than is the correct solution of the chapel problem.

LIBRARY

It is a pleasure to report that the library work has gone on satisfactorily during the year. In many ways the library is a social and intellectual center of the College; and it is also making a distinct contribution to the moral and spiritual welfare of the boys. Special lessons on library work have been given to the older boys, many of whom have been interested in the preparing of individual projects, such as arranging exhibits of various sorts. One of these on the care of books was particularly interesting. A file of cards made up from reports of individual boys on books read by them has been especially valuable.

In comparison with other school libraries, the library of Girard College is unique. In addition to serving as a reference library for the schools, it must furnish reading matter for the out-of-school interest of the boys, which interest would in most other schools be supplied by the home, or a public library. In addition, we must supply the library need for a large resi-

dent staff, so that ours is both a school and a community library. In comparison with the usual school libraries, there are some interesting contrasts. The library staff at Girard College is five in number, against one or at most two in other school libraries. The work done for the schools in the College is believed to be easily three times the service of similar character rendered by school libraries elsewhere. The days in which our library is opened, compared with those of the average school library, are as seven to five. The hours in which our library is opened, similarly compared, are as eighty-four to forty. Our purchase and cataloguing of books are quite four times as great as in the average school library. Similarly, our magazine and periodical service reaches to several hundreds, as compared with fifty to seventy-five magazines and periodicals received in the average school library. The library of Girard College is open twelve months of the year; the average school library is open from nine to nine and one-half months.

Books were added to the Library in 1927 as follows :—

General Works	85
Philosophy	35
Religion	74
Sociology and education	452
Philology	28
Science	167
Useful arts	253
Fine arts	244
Literature	195
History	265
Travel	116
Biography	134
Fiction	2004
Periodicals	52
Total number of volumes added to the Library in 1927	4104
Total number of volumes added to the library in 1926	3909
Total number of volumes discarded in 1927.....	462
Total accessions	35244
Total approximate unclassified	6209

Total approximate discard and loss	6922
Total approximate number of volumes.....	34531

SUMMARY

Total attendance in Library, 1927.....	72352
Total attendance in Library, 1926.....	69276
Total circulation of books, 1927.....	46590
Total circulation of books, 1926.....	49030
Total accessions to the library, 1927.....	4104
Total accessions to the library, 1926.....	3909

In summarizing the statistics of the library for the year 1927 it is interesting to note that the classes of literature which showed the greatest increase of circulation have been history and fine arts. The class showing the greatest decrease in circulation has been fiction. A marked decrease in both attendance and circulation has taken place since September, 1927. The largest number of volumes issued in any one month was in March, the number being 5495; the smallest number was in July when the children's library was closed. During this month 1135 books were issued.

The foregoing figures for total circulation of books show a slight falling off in 1927, as compared with 1926. This can be accounted for in part by the opening of the new dining rooms. The unsatisfactory conditions under which boys ate their meals in the old dining room resulted in the limiting of conversation, and in a tendency to read at meals. We have yet to see the first instance of a boy bringing a book to meals in the new dining rooms. Indeed, should a boy attempt to read at table there, it would be regarded as a distinct affront by his fellows, and by the household officers and teachers who dine with the boys. Thus a considerable use made of books in 1926 was materially lessened in the latter part of 1927, and it is believable that this decrease may continue in the years to come. However that may be, we will all agree that the opportunities for social intercourse and conversation, and for living as normal social beings, which come through the new dining plan, provide advantages greater than could be derived from the drawing of a larger number of books for use at the table.

During the past year the practice of securing monthly statistics of books read by the boys from the house libraries was discontinued. This practice was adopted some fifteen years ago when the central library did not function largely in the life of Girard College. With the present library organization and service, the books read from outside sources are far less significant, and the statistics of books read from the house libraries seemed not of sufficient value to have them continued.

One notable addition to the Girard College library during 1927 was the collection of Girardiana, made over a period of thirty years by Mr. Ferdinand H. Graser. Mr. Graser graduated from the College in 1896, and began immediately to collect material relating to the life of Girard and the history of the College. He very generously made this material available when *Stephen Girard, Founder* and the *History of Girard College* were being prepared. Mr. Graser's collection contains fourteen documents in the handwriting of Stephen Girard, sixty-five documents and letters signed by Stephen Girard, seventeen autographs of contemporaries and associates of Girard, nine autographed letters and documents of men connected with the early management of the Girard Estate and Girard College, one hundred and sixteen items of biographical material relating to Stephen Girard, one hundred and twenty-four items of historical material relating to Girard College, and seventeen portraits and woodcuts, which are related to Girard College.

Miss Helen Squires resigned as Assistant Librarian, the resignation taking effect on January 15, 1928. Miss Squires was called to the headship of a department in the Philadelphia Free Library, and we felt that we could not dissuade her from accepting a larger responsibility for which she is qualified.

The results from the library work at Girard College have attracted such attention that individuals and groups come at frequent intervals to make observation on equipment and administrative methods. During the past year, in addition to the visits of the Drexel Institute Library School, the Library Training School, some thirty in number, of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, spent a day at the library.

BOOKS CIRCULATED IN MAIN LIBRARY 1927

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1927	Total 1926
Arts, Fine.....	84	95	172	91	153	101	19	19	77	139	113	84	1,147	1,035
Arts, Useful.....	132	100	151	81	95	73	25	9	80	100	94	73	1,013	1,359
Biography.....	50	121	81	87	79	49	6	4	105	86	77	96	1,841	878
Fiction.....	1,731	1,534	1,833	1,350	1,415	1,433	833	435	1,776	1,276	1,200	882	15,698	16,924
General works.....	3	4	5	8	11	12	6	3	3	4	5	8	72	81
History.....	63	148	168	115	140	80	40	6	97	89	95	74	1,115	940
Literature.....	140	196	186	149	262	148	26	29	176	197	202	134	1,845	2,000
Periodicals.....	763	514	647	613	593	358	32	27	441	535	769	485	5,797	6,117
Philology.....	3	11	16	2	5	3	5	8	8	8	4	1	67	76
Philosophy.....	21	16	24	24	38	30	16	12	24	19	24	14	262	322
Religion.....	12	12	24	15	12	10	10	10	16	16	12	14	146	226
Science.....	55	80	63	47	73	39	24	8	65	57	54	30	595	670
Sociology and Education.....	90	90	89	113	85	44	50	14	121	103	112	72	1,001	1,076
Travel.....	26	34	36	54	48	41	10	7	33	49	52	30	420	593
Total—1927.....	3,148	2,955	3,495	2,752	3,006	2,421	1,135	584	3,025	2,678	2,833	1,987	30,019	32,317
Total—1926.....	4,023	3,231	3,514	2,820	2,688	2,311	925	561	3,240	2,956	3,489	2,559		

Books circulated to boys in Main Library, 1927

19,452

Books circulated to boys in Main Library, 1926

20,425

Percentage of fiction circulated to boys in Main Library, 1927

67

Percentage of fiction circulated to boys in Main Library, 1926

69

ATTENDANCE IN MAIN LIBRARY

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1927	1926
Teachers.....	287	274	270	240	234	235	218	112	269	258	275	216	2,888	3,059
Boys.....	5,452	4,860	5,841	4,656	5,375	5,154	1,749	1,006	4,738	4,663	4,718	4,041	52,253	49,729
Total, 1927.....	5,739	5,134	6,111	4,896	5,609	5,389	1,967	1,118	5,007	4,921	4,993	4,257	55,141	
Total, 1926.....	5,558	4,038	4,645	3,732	4,263	4,939	1,877	1,301	5,576	5,099	6,312	5,448		52,788

BOOKS CIRCULATED IN CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1927	Total 1926
Arts, fine.....	55	49	53	45	57	24		14	54	59	68	34	512	356
Arts, useful.....	76	76	76	64	60	29		58	91	119	80	27	756	694
Biography.....	73	92	82	66	57	27		25	46	53	45	14	580	612
Fiction.....	1014	805	1050	764	920	373		520	806	984	875	525	8636	9028
History.....	196	194	184	188	136	57		71	135	149	171	59	1540	1131
Literature.....	36	50	56	41	29	22		4	16	39	46	26	365	368
Philology.....	10	4	3	1	7	2		2	2	1	1	1	34	15
Philosophy.....		2	3	3	4								12	2
Religion.....	30	28	40	40	30	10		14	28	26	31	42	319	336
Science.....	73	92	107	77	82	45		19	67	92	73	28	755	802
Sociology and education.....	309	313	315	289	283	135		165	287	304	244	139	2783	3080
Travel.....	36	28	31	34	28	15		1	32	21	32	21	279	289
Total—1927.....	1908	1733	2000	1612	1693	739		893	1564	1847	1666	916	16571	16713
Total—1926.....														

Percentage of fiction circulated to boys in Children's Department, 1927.....55

Percentage of fiction circulated to boys in Children's Department, 1926.....53

ATTENDANCE IN CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1927	Total 1926
	1908	1517	1824	1421	1643	1054		1104	1535	1896	1698	1581	17211	17488

The school year on which we have now entered is the fourth in the service of the present librarian. Notable progress has, we believe, been made all along the line, and the developments have been all we could reasonably have expected under existing conditions. The acme of accomplishment, however, has not been reached, and it is doubtful whether the ends to which we should direct our effort ever can be reached with the present library equipment.

We may well believe that the need of a library was furthest from the minds of those who designed the present Main Building. An effort has been made to adapt an ill-suited building, and we have in some measure succeeded in that adaptation; but this building is not satisfactory for library purposes and the library never can have its largest success or usefulness in its present location.

One of the conclusions reached by the staff of the College in the study with Day & Zimmerman some three years ago was the desirability of erecting a small library building. Such a building could, we feel, be made to occupy an unused space along the wall to the east of the lodge, and could be fitted into the setting so as to add to, rather than detract from, the attractiveness of the grounds. If such a building were set back a distance of ninety to a hundred feet from the lodge, the wall between this building and the lodge might be opened up, also west of the lodges as far as the corner of the High School building,—and we would then have a sort of College yard or central court that would give a setting and an attractiveness which the grounds of the College do not at present possess.

Such a building as is contemplated should not be large, and need not call for a large expenditure. To fit into the grouping of which it would be a part, it should properly subordinate itself to the Main Building. Best of all, such a building would furnish especially designed reading, conference and reference rooms, stacks and workrooms which the library sorely needs. A library ought to be easily accessible, and it is our thought that a building just by the lodge entrance would make a place to which teachers and others would turn in their daily

comings and goings. It would also be easy of access to the boys and resident officers and employees.

With the establishment of the library in a building especially designed for it, there would be room in the present building for a more satisfactory display of the household effects, personal library, and various books of record, and papers of Stephen Girard. Girard's possessions have been kept boxed, in safes, or piled up in an enclosure where they are concealed or almost meaningless. A series of especially designed rooms, such as parlor, reception room, library, dining room, and kitchen could be furnished with Girard's household effects, and the rooms thus reconstructed, would give an impression of Girard and the way he lived which is quite impossible under the present method of housing and displaying the Girard effects.

Already your honorable Board has set in motion plans for the improvement of the Directors' Room in the Main Building. The decoration of that room with re-finished woodwork and walls promises a beginning in the better utilization of the first floor of our central building. This building in its exterior is a great monument to Stephen Girard. May we not hope that in its interior it will be made a historical museum which will preserve the records and make intelligible the life of the Founder? The erection of a new library building would not only provide for a much improved library service, but it also would be a preliminary step towards a further memorial to the Founder of the College.

HIGH SCHOOL

The most encouraging single incident in the school year at Girard College was the recognition of the high school in the list of accredited secondary schools of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. Early in the year a Commission of the Association inquired whether Girard College wished to apply for the accredited list. Inasmuch as the College was already a member of the Association, and as we have an increasing number of boys going to college, it seemed to the Committee on Instruction desirable that we should be placed on the accredited list if we were eligible.

Application for an evaluation of our credentials was accordingly made. The Commission made a searching inquiry into equipment, curriculum, methods of instruction, library, record of students, and other particulars. The first fact with which we were confronted is that Girard College has only an eleven-year scheme of studies instead of the conventional twelve-year plan. A careful tabulation, however, of the time elements—the lengths of the school day and the school year—satisfied the Commission that the College had an educational scheme in eleven years entitling it to registration on the same basis as other schools which have a twelve-year scheme and the College was included among the approved schools in the first list published by the Commission. The Chairman submitted the following: "The Commission takes great pleasure in complimenting you on the excellent report which you submitted. Your school meets all of the standards of the Association without any reservation."

English instruction has gone forward during the year on the same high plane as formerly. In such a school as ours English should be given a foremost place in the plan of studies. One new development in the English field was the beginning of the *Girard News*. This is more in the nature of a chronicle of events than is the *Magazine*, which has been continued. During the major part of the year the *News* is published at fortnightly intervals. This sheet was largely due to the initiative of two young men who will be graduated in January, 1928. Having gotten the idea, they made a study of similar publications in other schools, and under the guidance of the Vice President and the head teacher of English, they worked out the plan for the *News* and made it a reality. Alumni, former employees of the College, students and teachers in other schools have written commendatory messages on the *Girard News*; and we may well feel that this publication has established itself as an outgrowth of our English instruction.

The interest in debating, the drama, and literary societies has been well sustained. Both divisions of the senior class had an opportunity to see Otis Skinner, Mrs. Fiske, and Henrietta Crossman in Shakespeare's "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

The dramatic club followed the long established tradition of putting on a classical play during the year. The play for 1927 was "Romeo and Juliet." The scenery for this was largely designed and painted by the boys in the elective course in the history and interpretation of art. During the past year there have been also from time to time scenes from various Shakespearean plays presented at the morning assemblies. A beginning has been made in the securing of a limited number of permanent costumes for use either in the classrooms or in the morning assemblies.

Two debates were held during the term beginning in September,—one with Pennington School at Pennington, New Jersey, and the other with the George School, at Girard College. Both of these debates were decided in favor of the opposing teams, though the arguments of the Girard College boys were creditable.

One of the serious stumbling blocks in the progress of boys through our High School has been foreign languages. The Vice President says that in the past year we have seen more results from a policy of leadership in the department of Romance languages than for several years preceding. As a consequence there has been a decrease in the number of failures, chiefly because of a better adaptation of the instruction to the different ability groups. The Romance language department is progressing in the working out of a complete plan of instruction which, it is hoped, may be matured and made ready for printing in the not distant future. This will ultimately become one of a series of booklets which it is planned to publish as a summary of our complete plan of instruction.

The head of the department of Romance languages offers a recommendation for the introduction of a general course in language study in the seventh year, stating that he regards this as in accord with the trend of the times. It is his thought that such a course would explain our language debt to Greece and Rome, familiarize boys with prefixes, roots, and endings, and give a more solid foundation for the study of English, French, and Spanish. In setting forth his idea of this course, the head of the department adds: "The construction of this course would

be a joint project of the departments of English, Romance languages, and science. The structure of the English language may be likened to a pyramid whose base is Anglo-Saxon, with French as the next higher level, composed mostly of the terms of polite society and elegant speech, with Latin as the source of legal and governmental expressions, and with Greek as the source of scientific terminology. I believe such a course would contribute a felicity of expression and a polish which would be of practical value in whatever station of life our pupils later may find themselves. Moreover, the fact that it is a change makes for it a source of interest and a chance for coördination between the grammar school, the Romance languages, English, and science." Those of us who, a generation ago, had a thorough course in etymology as a basis for language study, will readily vision the field which is open for such a general course as is suggested. Probably few high-school subjects would be more fruitful than such a general course in language.

Our work in science during the past year calls for special commendation. The department of chemistry is continuing the use of mimeographed material prepared by the teacher of that subject as a text. As this material is worked over and given the test of classroom treatment, it is being revised with the thought that ultimately it will serve as a suitable manuscript for a text-book.

The work in physics during the year has progressed satisfactorily. Instead of small individual laboratory exercises for students, given with small apparatus, we have adopted the practice of larger demonstrations with apparatus of a commercial type. Such a plan gives an opportunity to bring in the applications of mechanics and electricity to commercial operations and to show such machines as engines, pumps, and motor generator sets in operation. Perhaps the most satisfactory indication of the type of instruction in physics would be the test submitted on January 5, 1928. This test was as follows:

Answer two of the first four, three of the next five, two of the next three and enough others to make ten in all.

1. The air in an automobile tire has a pressure of 80 lbs. per sq. in. at a temperature of 15°C. If, after the car has been

driven, the temperature of the air in the tire has risen to 32°C ,— what is the air pressure in the tire?

2. (a) Define conduction, radiation, and convection of heat. Show how each is illustrated in heating a room with hot water in a radiator. (b) Express 79°F . in C. — 40°F . in C. — 1700°C . in F.

3. If the ends of rails of a track just touch at 30°C . what is the average distance between the rails at a temperature of 10°C ., the length of the rail being 30 ft. and the coefficient of expansion .000012?

4. A platinum ball weighing 80 gms. was heated in a furnace and then dropped into 400 gms. of water at 15°C . The temperature of the water rose to 20°C . What was the temperature of the furnace? (Specific heat of platinum is .032.)

5. In the case of a forty horse-power engine connected with a dynamo, 90% of the power is transmitted into electrical energy. How many 110 volt lamps can be lighted if each takes one-half ampere?

6. An electrical flat iron of 27.5 ohms resistance is connected to a 110 volt circuit. (a) What current in amperes flows through the flat iron? (b) At ten cents per kilowatt hour how much would it cost to use this iron for five hours?

7. Two incandescent lamps are connected in parallel and take a current of one ampere. Their resistances are 180 and 300 ohms respectively. (a) What is the resistance of the two lamps in parallel? (b) What current in amperes flows through each lamp?

8. (a) Draw a diagram of the telephone receiver and explain fully the operation. (1) Draw diagrams to show the three methods of excitation of generation fields.

9. (a) Explain fully the necessity and use of a starting resistance with a motor. (b) Describe your method of testing the efficiency of an electric motor.

10. A man sets his watch by the sound of a steam whistle, which blows at 12 noon; the whistle is two miles away and the temperature of the air is 20°C . How many seconds does the time now indicated by the watch vary from the correct time?

11. Explain your reason for believing (a) that the physical cause of sound is the vibration of some material body, (b) that sound can not be transmitted to the ear without some intervening medium.

12. The air column in a resonance tube which gives a maximum reenforcement to the sound of a tuning fork is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the tuning fork makes 256 vibrations per second. Find (a) the wave length (b) the velocity of the sound waves.

The foregoing test is fairly equal to the type of examination given by the College Entrance Examination Board. It is encouraging to learn that of the seventeen boys who took this examination no one made a rating lower than seventy percent.

Our laboratories have been repeatedly inspected during the past year by teachers of science in both secondary schools and higher institutions, and the comment has uniformly been commendatory.

Instruction in mathematics and the social sciences has gone on during the year with a deepening of the interest and an improvement in the methods. Considering the ages of our boys at leaving, we believe that they get as good an all-round training and as thorough a drill in the fundamentals as could well be given. By the gradual raising of the requirements for admission, we are securing boys of greater ability, and this makes possible a higher achievement in their school work. One gratifying result is the early age at which some excellent scholars are being graduated. Two of the honor boys of the class graduating in June last were under sixteen years at graduation, and one of the graduates in the January class of this year is so much under sixteen that it seems desirable for him to continue in the College for another half year and pursue a post graduate course so as not to come into conflict with the compulsory education law in going to employment. He will also get further maturity and development.

As our boys have competed in various outside activities they have always shown creditably in comparison with others of their age. Of the limited number of Girard boys who entered the Boy Week competition for "Boys' Hobbies," four were

awarded first prizes and two, second prizes. One of our boys on his own initiative, entered an essay competition originated by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, with an essay on John Witherspoon. Fifty essays were submitted in this competition, prepared by high-school pupils in the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, Chester, and West Jersey, and we were gratified that the College contestant, William J. Hazlett, a graduate in June last, was awarded the first prize.

The elective work for seniors, which was begun two years ago, has continued with a deepening interest. The art elective has made a fine contribution towards culture and greater intelligence concerning art and architecture. The mathematics and French electives also have been valuable to boys who wish to get a more finished preparation for admission to institutions of higher learning.

The commercial department has been working for the last year on a slightly reduced assignment of hours, because of the shortening of the school roster on Tuesdays and Thursdays so as to provide additional time for recreation and out-of-school activities. The head of the department, however, reports that by concentration on essentials and special attention to methods of teaching the instruction has been carried on without impairment of results. The head of the department has collaborated in the preparation of a series of bookkeeping and accounting texts which has been published by one of the large school textbook houses. He has also continued an interest in the professional activities of his branch of education, attending conventions and participating in numerous conferences.

The most notable accomplishment of the commercial department has been the preparation of a handbook of thirty-five pages giving the commercial course of study. This is one of a series of handbooks which is being prepared and which, it is our hope, may be printed within the next two or three years. These will be brought out separately, but in uniform size, so that when completed they may be bound and serve as a succinct statement of the educational plan of Girard College.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL

In 1927 as in no preceding year of the administration of Girard College we have been conforming to the rule, "Send the whole boy to school." Educators in every field of interest concur in the conclusion that a fundamental lesson which all education should teach is power of concentration and a capacity to get down to hard work. This lesson can be taught much more definitely and much more easily in handwork instruction than in instruction based upon text-books.

The enlarged, remodeled building for mechanical instruction and related book work has made possible a highly satisfactory year in 1927. In the main, the progress has been along the lines earlier attempted and in fulfillment of the ideals already established. One unusual feature of trade-school instruction at Girard College is the outlet which the institution furnishes for the productive work of the shops. In the school year from September 1926 to June 1927, the school turned out materials which, on a conservative estimate aggregated in value, \$19,150.37. This sum was distributed among the several shops as follows:

Pattern Making	\$1,054.99
Print Shop	3,677.90
Painting	1,247.00
Drafting	492.00
Carpentry	4,734.43
Machine Shop	1,500.00
Auto-Repair Shop	764.00
Electrical	3,534.00
Foundry	1,689.05
Forge Practice	360.00
Sloyd Department	97.00

During the past year your Committee on Instruction approved a general plan of procedure by which the College will be enabled to secure certain large pieces of work for the training of boys in the machine shop. The material will be delivered and taken away by an industrial concern, and the College is

by agreement relieved from any loss or cost because of spoilage of material during the process of finishing. Slackness in the machine shop operations of the cooperating company has delayed the carrying out of this plan, but the plan itself is now accepted as a matter of policy and we believe that it will afford a form of training which will give our boys a better equipment for certain types of machine shop practice than they have heretofore received.

The boys of the College took a very special pride during the past year in manufacturing a booth for the traffic officer stationed immediately in front of the main entrance. This introduced a number of very ingenious and attractive features. The booth has been admired by the traveling public and is much appreciated by the faithful and interested officer who has occupied this station for several years.

Approval has been given for the adding of a new field trip to those earlier established, to be taken by the upper class of the Intermediate High School. This will be a visit and inspection of the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Bethlehem. Up to this time no trip away from Philadelphia has been undertaken by the Intermediate High School classes. It is our feeling that a visit to the great plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company will make the work of the boys more interesting and practical than otherwise would be possible.

The mention of the Intermediate High School class brings to mind a tendency which is quite marked. With the raising of the standards of admission and the opening of ways for boys to overcome their retardation by summer study, there has followed a gradual increase in the number of boys in the regular high-school course with a corresponding decrease in the numbers in attendance on the Elementary Industrial and the Intermediate High School classes. If the present tendency continues, we may be confronted with the necessity of re-adapting the academic instruction in the classes just mentioned. This will in no wise affect the shop training to be given in the Mechanical School, as that training will always be required for a group of boys in the regular high-school course. We may well welcome the change which is reducing the number of boys who are

receiving handwork education because they cannot be graduated, or have failed to meet the requirements of the regular high-school instruction.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

"The foundation must be stronger than the superstructure," is a sound maxim, quoted by Dean Briggs in one of his educational essays. No other educational work at Girard is more important than the work of the Elementary Schools. The peculiarity of our organization requiring that boys must leave the College at eighteen necessitates that they be in their proper grade when they are received and that they do not fail of regular promotion as they go through the schools. Our whole plan is built on the assumption that normal boys are to be admitted and that they will make normal progress.

One who sits at the examination table for the admission of boys into Girard College can but be impressed with the lack of progress which many boys make in their earlier school attendance. One-half of all children who start school are said to fail in the first grade. In part, this failure is due to contagious diseases which often prevent attendance for long periods of time. Not only are young children kept away from school by the contagious diseases which they themselves may have, but they are frequently quarantined by a contagion in the home or institution where they live. In addition, children are kept out of school by other forms of illness and physical defects, so that they attend intermittently. Then there are, with children of the first grade, "emotional abnormalities" which prevent them from learning. Children of this grade have not learned how to learn. They do not understand themselves and too frequently their teachers do not understand them.

The present general mortality in the first school year may well be compared to the earlier infant mortality in the first year of child life. Time was when a very large proportion of children born into the world died during their first year, but by a careful study of the care of infants, and a better health regime this large infant death rate has been greatly reduced. May we not hope

that an intelligent study of the first year of school life will give children a more healthy and normal start and will prevent them from entering upon their educational careers retarded and handicapped?

After two years of service on the elementary-school staff, Miss Edna B. Noble resigned at the close of the last school year. As a successor, we secured Miss Muriel Post, a graduate of the Germantown High School, and of the Philadelphia Normal School, and a student of education in the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Post also has to her credit five and one-half years of teaching experience.

The Supervising Principal of the Elementary Schools very properly comments on the satisfactory way in which the teachers under his supervision are adapting themselves to the special needs of teaching in Girard College. We have been trying out various devices for improving instruction in practically every department, and the results from these changes are stimulating the interests of the boys, enabling them to keep up to their grades, and furnishing an all-around development which sends forward to the advanced school boys better trained.

The Supervisor of the Middle School has been absent the major part of the autumn term, continuing her education in the Teachers College of Columbia University. A half year of residence was necessary that she might complete the requirements for a bachelor's degree in education, and at the close of the term she returned with renewed zest for her work. The comment of the Supervisor is all the indication which we need of the wisdom of granting the privilege accorded. "It is indeed difficult for me," said she, "to express adequately my great appreciation for the leave of absence granted me. I look back upon those months of study as one of the rare opportunities of my life, the outcome of which has been not only a clearer conception of supervisory work but a reawakening of thought regarding many other interests. At Girard College we have kept well abreast of the newer tendencies in education while retaining that most worth-while in the old. Because this is true, I bring back few new thoughts in education, but rather a keener understanding of our problems, and a more eager desire to attack them anew."

We have been much gratified by the improvements in English instruction. English, more than any other subject, should be the backbone of the curriculum. Our boys have shown marked improvement in English all along the line, including spelling, letter writing, capacity to read, and oral and written discourse. Dramatization of historical and literary stories has given a splendid stimulus to the English teaching. In part, this has been carried on in the regular school periods, and in part in the morning assembly programs in the Chapel. Through dramatization the boys have developed individually; their reading has become much more vital in its relation to their lives; and they have had an increased interest in such subjects as history and geography.

It will readily be seen that this dramatization is splendid English work. It also relates itself to geography and history, and makes demands upon the industrial arts, drawing and sloyd for help in making costumes and furnishing necessary properties. Such a project as this develops power in boys; and, best of all, it stimulates an interest which assures success in teaching.

One of the special exercises in dramatization was entitled "The Torch of Civilization," which embodied in dramatic form such ideas as the Tree Dweller, the Cave Man, Egypt, the Nile River, Tigris-Euphrates lands, Phoenicia, Hebrew Shepherds, Greece, Rome, a Monk, a Knight, a Lady, and a Serf. Speaking parts were assigned for these various characters, and the whole worked up with costumes to give greater impressiveness to the setting. This project was written out with a text for the speaking parts, and as so written was printed in the *Emerson Quarterly* of Boston.

The development of the *Girard News* by the high-school boys has given a further suggestion for an extension of practical English. The boys of the Six-A grade have, under the direction of their teachers of English, and with the coöperation of the handwork department, originated the *Elementary News*, which made its first appearance at the close of the spring term. Numerous items in the life of the school, and various activities of members of the staff and of the boys are set forth in this sheet. The *Elementary News* marks a further

step in the development of student initiative and practical instruction.

It is a pleasure to commend the diversified and helpful activities of the Elementary School staff. The adoption of the ability group idea of instruction has made possible the utilization of the abler boys in the doing of work quite beyond the capacities of the slower group. By the enrichment of the curriculum through these outside activities, the boys of greater ability are given an opportunity to develop in a way in which they would not develop if their instruction were limited to the capacity of the slower group. Thus we are developing boys of three grades of ability to the top of their bent.

Sir Michael Sadler, in his book *Our Public Elementary Schools*, comments on the mistaken idea long existing, that elementary education should be the same for every child (except for those born to a position of affluence or outstanding privilege). This false conception, as he points out, came into English thought through the influence of John Locke, based upon the assumption that men are very much alike, and that there should be uniformity in their training. It was, as Sir Michael points out, John Stuart Mill who turned the progressive thought of England to favor a diversified form of education. In America, even more largely than in England, is there need for the recognition of varying abilities and diversified interests, and all systems of training should adapt themselves to the capacities and needs of those being educated. The activities of our Elementary School during the past year have recognized these differences of ability and sought to develop each boy to the best of his capacity.

SPECIAL CLASSES

The Special Class for disciplinary cases, or for boys who are misfits in the regular classes, has continued to be small during 1927. In the year, twenty-one boys were assigned to this class. Some of these were over age for their school grades and had lost interest in the regular work. Such boys are in a measure marking time until a favorable opportunity is presented for them to

go out and take up their future work. The Special Class will probably always be necessary as a means of dealing with unusual cases.

In addition to the boys mentioned as having been assigned to the Special Class, twenty-four other boys were given psychological examinations to determine what action should be taken in dealing with them. The teacher of the Special Class, who is the mental examiner for the school, has also given aptitude and mental tests to all the boys of the 7-A Grade, the first term of the second, and the second term of the third high school years, in order to grade boys as to their ability and to furnish means of getting a correct decision on their progress and general development.

The Speech Class has continued without interruption. In a place the size of ours there are a limited number of boys who need special instruction to help them in overcoming slight speech defects. If, as often happens, boys do not overcome these defects, they become nervous and overwrought, and their defects in speech are exaggerated until they become real handicaps. The number of boys who need special attention because of speech disabilities would be quite beyond the service of a single teacher unless she were able to enlist the coöperation of some of the regular teachers and thus hand on the responsibility for the detailed training and follow-up work. One of the gratifying results of the training to correct speech defects has been the number of boys who have so completely overcome their disabilities as to leave no trace of their ever having had a speech limitation. In the class to be graduated in January, are five boys who at some time have been in the class for speech defects, yet these boys have entirely outgrown their disabilities.

Special classes imply in some way service to unusual pupils. A survey of our educational system as a whole would indicate that very largely Girard College is carrying on an educational program designed to aid individual pupils. The gradation of instruction for varying ability groups, the assignment of voluntary work in each group, and a larger requirement by means of an enriched curriculum in the higher ability groups are in the direction of specialized instruction adapted to

the needs and the capabilities of boys. No work thus far done by Girard College is more fruitful of result than are the activities designed to meet the individual needs of boys.

THE SUMMER TERM

STAFF OF SUMMER SCHOOL

Supervisor of Bookwork.....	Mr. Ronald R. Welch
Supervisor of Manual Arts.....	Miss Viola R. Collins
Tutor	Mr. William Ott
Tutor	Mr. Louis Q. Moss
Auditorium Teacher.....	Mrs. Caroline E. Lower
Accompanist	Mr. Arthur W. Howes

TEACHERS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GROUP

Mr. Howard J. Buck
Mr. James J. Lamond
Mr. George W. Harlow

TEACHERS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GROUP

TUTORS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GROUP

Miss May H. Hunter
Mrs. Freda W. Thomas
Mrs. Evelyn S. Wilhelm
Mrs. H. W. Newhall

BOOKWORK

Miss Christine T. Jones
Mrs. Elsie S. White
Miss May R. Robbins
Miss Mary Hansen

HANDWORK

Miss Mary E. Gallagher
Miss Dorothy G. Kraft
Miss Helen D. Sones
Miss Margaret Robinson

About half the foregoing list of summer teachers were new appointees in 1927. Several of those who had been here in the previous summer felt that they could not return. For those who carry a heavy schedule of teaching during the winter, regular summer employment for two months, which covers practically their whole vacation seems to be an undesirable arrangement to be undertaken summer after summer. We can but admire the spirit which has led a good many of our summer teachers to continue for successive summers, chiefly, we are led to believe, from their interest in the work. Mr. Roland R. Welch was new as a Supervisor in the

past summer. Mr. Welch is the supervising principal of an elementary school in a nearby suburb. His experience and organizing ability fitted him to give the summer session of the College the supervision which was needed, and the work moved with smoothness and the results were all that we could reasonably have expected.

A considerable number of boys advanced themselves a term in their school standing in either the High School or the Elementary School. The recreation, bookwork and hand-work activities gave interest and diversion to a large number of boys who were left with us for the summer. Play, excursions, and school attendance filled up the two months for the group which was not making up work.

A study of the summer plans brings once more to mind a recommendation oft repeated that a camp site, somewhere outside of Philadelphia, is eminently to be desired. If this were made available for a limited number of boys, say seventy-five to a hundred, all of the group which spend the summer vacation at the College could be taken to this camp in relays, each for a period of two weeks. The attention to internal changes may temporarily delay the working out of the plan for a summer camp, but the plan should not be lost sight of, and at the earliest opportunity such a summer camp should be established.

BATTALION

As the years pass we realize increasingly how greatly we were in need of the new Armory which was brought into use in 1924. By means of this, military training goes on with little interruption during the winter, and some features of the work can be handled in ways which would have been impossible under the conditions earlier existing. The Commandant of the Battalion speaks appreciatively of the increase in the ability of the cadet officers, evidenced during the past year. This he attributes to the instruction in military tactics given to the boys in the second term of the second high-school year, and also to the attendance of an increased number of boys at the Citizens' Military Training Camps. This latter influence has been marked.

One evidence of the interest in military training is an increase in the number of boys who desire to enter either the Military Academy at West Point, or the Naval Academy at Annapolis. As this report is being prepared, three of our old boys have received appointments, two for Annapolis, and one for West Point. These boys are at present undergoing special preparation for the admission examinations which are to be held in the first half of 1928.

One of the new developments which has come in the Armory is instruction in rifle practice. Captain Thomas J. Kernaghan, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, who is in charge of the state rifle range at Essington, Pennsylvania, has been serving as instructor in target practice, and is in charge of the rifle range in the Armory on Mondays and Fridays, from the middle of November until the middle of April. The new rifle range affords an opportunity to teach target practice, and a considerable number of boys have availed themselves of this opportunity.

We were honored at the last Founder's Day in having as the reviewing officer Major General Douglas MacArthur, Commander in the Third Corps Area. General MacArthur was sympathetic and helpful in his review and inspection of the Battalion. He also contributed to the interest of Founder's Day by delivering a much appreciated address.

The inspection of the Battalion by a representative of the War Department from the Third Corps Area headquarters in Baltimore was a part of the regular routine. The officer who made the inspection gave a favorable report on the drill, and the conditions under which the military training is carried on. This officer said that the College had the best Cadet Band which he had observed in the Corps area. In concluding his report, the inspecting officer said, "Although under no obligation to the Federal Government for the use of arms and equipment, they voluntarily submit to Federal inspections, the morale is high, and the results very favorable."

In accordance with the practice of several years, the Girard College Battalion joined in the Boy Week Parade on April 30, on the Parkway. The Parade in 1927 was considerably reduced

in the number of organizations which took part, only those in uniform being invited to participate. The Battalion once again won first prize for military schools in this annual parade of Boy Week.

The appearance of the Battalion has been further improved through the securing of new uniforms for one company. It is the present plan to make a complete change in uniforms within the next two or three years, as the uniforms which have been in use for a goodly number of years are now worn and in need of being replaced.

MUSIC

Fletcher Saltoun said in 1704, "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all of the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." The spirit and life of a school center more largely about music than about any other activity. The meeting of the entire school in the morning for singing puts boys and members of the staff in a frame of mind which sends them forth to the work of the day with a song in their hearts. Music does affect character. As a great singer once said, "The chief advantage of singing is that you cannot be out of temper while you are doing it." The whole school cannot be otherwise than in good spirits when singing some inspiring musical selection.

We have had much to encourage us in the musical activities of the past year. No one could attend our morning assemblies without being impressed with the quality of tone in the singing. The leadership of our Director of vocal music grows stronger as the years pass, and the results which he secures in part singing, and in the shading of expression to bring out the meaning, are worthy of comment. The Vice President well says, "I do not believe there can be found anywhere a group of boys singing with the attention to expression and with the evident feeling that is commonly noticed in the singing of the boys in the High School on Friday mornings." The Superintendent of Household adds the following interesting observation as to the effect of music: "The excellent instruction in music given by the College

is causing music to take a more important place in the lives of the boys for recreation and entertainment. Several times during the year entertainments have been given by gifted students in music for the entertainment of the other boys who live in their houses. One of the programs given at Hallowe'en was so thoroughly enjoyed that it had to be repeated. In houses where musical talent is lacking the boys make occasional trips to the Main Building to listen to the Duo-Art piano, or to use it as an adjunct to their dancing practice."

The Director of Vocal Music has been serving during the year as the Director of the Mendelssohn Club. The Club has been increased in size, and the quality of its work has improved under its new Director. Girard College can be gratified that the man who is at the head of its vocal music should have this recognition, and that he should acquit himself so creditably.

The Organist of the College played during the year a series of Sunday afternoon recitals with supporting soloists. The improvements to the organ in the High School auditorium have made that organ available for organ recitals. This room is much more comfortable and attractive than the Chapel, and the results under the new conditions have been found more satisfactory. These Sunday afternoon recitals are open to boys of varying ages, to members of the staff and their friends, and to former College boys. The increased attendance for the past year evidences a growing appreciation of this opportunity to hear good music.

Our instrumental music has kept well abreast of the developments in the vocal field. The Band and the Orchestra formerly had a limited number of boys who served in both organizations. This led to complications and embarrassments when both organizations wished to rehearse at the same time, or when in various public functions the Band might be officiating in some activity out-of-doors while the Orchestra would be called upon to participate indoors. During the past year we have secured the necessary instruments and have built up the personnel of both organizations so that the Band and the Orchestra are now complete units. At present the Band

is made up of fifty-eight instruments, and the Orchestra of forty-six instruments. In addition to these two, there is a group known as the Junior Ensemble, including the beginners of both the Band and the Orchestra. Promotions to the Band and the Orchestra are made from this latter organization. In September last a total of two hundred and nineteen applications were on file for assignment to some of the activities in instrumental music. In addition to the Band and Orchestra, we have a group of boys who are studying piano, and a limited number who are studying the pipe organ.

One of the encouraging results of the instruction in instrumental music has been the number of boys who have followed a musical career after leaving. An appreciable group of recent graduates have contracts with professional and amateur organizations and are playing regularly. Several young men have adopted music as a profession, and some are showing real promise. A former captain of our Band was last autumn chosen as the student leader of the University of Pennsylvania Band. The Director of the Instrumental Music of the College, who was formerly connected with the United States Marine Band in Washington, was honored by an invitation to serve as guest conductor during the past year when the Marine Band gave a concert in the Academy of Music. The Director led the Marine Band in playing one of his own compositions. One of the encouraging incidents of the past year has been the progress of Lawrence Sommers, who graduated in 1924, and has decided to make a career for himself as a professional violinist. Lawrence Sommers studied first in Philadelphia, afterwards in New York, and during the past year has been accepted as a pupil by Guillaume Rémy, of Paris, and has gone abroad to continue his studies. Mr. Sommers is a hard worker who has already accomplished much. We feel that his ambition and his talent will carry him far.

One outstanding annual event in the musical activities of Girard College is the Christmas Concert in which all the musical organizations participate. The concert this year was well balanced, with a high grade of music. This was given on one evening for visitors, among whom were many interested in

music in Philadelphia, and on another evening for the boys of the College.

The Junior Hundred sang for the Matinee Musical Club in April and had the usual enthusiastic reception. The Music Committee of the Women's City Club requested a concert from the Glee Club of the College; this was granted by the Board of Directors, and a program of Christmas music was sung just in advance of the Christmas holidays.

The usual practice of having the Band participate in the Field and Color contests of the Penn Charter School was continued. This is a practice which has been going forward for a goodly number of years, and our boys have come to count on this event as a part of the musical activities of the year. A new musical feature was introduced during the past year when the Band played at the final football game of the season between Haverford College and the University of Delaware. The boys of the Band enjoyed this added activity, and we look forward to a return favor through having the combined musical clubs of Haverford College in a concert in the Girard College Chapel.

SAVING FUND ACCOUNT

	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Withdrawals</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1896.....	\$234.07	\$5.00	\$229.07
1897.....	446.79	22.52	653.34
1898.....	437.04	113.91	976.47
1899.....	340.12	70.35	1246.24
1900.....	452.36	153.20	1545.40
1901.....	503.79	164.42	1884.77
1902.....	518.81	367.73	2035.85
1903.....	606.70	468.67	2173.88
1904.....	743.21	482.02	2435.07
1905.....	758.20	419.51	2773.76
1906.....	764.80	842.31	2696.25
1907.....	939.74	246.00	3389.99
1908.....	851.72	510.95	3730.67
1909.....	970.88	651.36	4050.28
1910.....	828.70	945.88	3933.10
1911.....	1334.14	800.55	4466.69
1912.....	1360.27	949.32	4877.64
1913.....	1694.00	568.10	6003.54
1914.....	1704.91	709.20	6999.25
1915.....	1678.12	360.24	8317.13
1916.....	1941.61	1082.02	9176.72
1917.....	2642.82	1273.05	10546.49
1918.....	2437.31	2166.01	10817.79
1919.....	3061.17	1589.75	12289.21
1920.....	5344.45	1439.28	16194.38
1921.....	4449.56	2168.74	18475.20
1922.....	5129.14	3847.16	19757.18
1923.....	7862.49	3776.38	23843.29
1924.....	8154.29	5518.71	26478.87
1925.....	6525.28	5660.56	27343.59
1926.....	8071.35	4362.05	31052.89
1927.....	7126.36	7907.78	30271.47

<u>\$79914.20</u>	<u>\$49642.73</u>	<u>\$30271.47</u>
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Interest to December 31, 1926.....	\$6530.15
Interest for year ending December 31, 1927.....	\$1251.98
Total Saving Fund Deposits December 31, 1927.....	\$36,801.62
Accounts opened in 1923.....	196
Accounts opened in 1924.....	197
Accounts opened in 1925.....	192
Accounts opened in 1926.....	170
Accounts opened in 1927.....	138

Total number of accounts December 31, 1923.....	1198
Total number of accounts December 31, 1924.....	1223
Total number of accounts December 31, 1925.....	1243
Total number of accounts December 31, 1926.....	1273
Total number of accounts December 31, 1927.....	1270

TOTAL SAVINGS OF PUPILS

Saving Fund	\$36,801.62
War Savings Certificates	45.60
New York Evening Journal Building Bonds.....	1000.00
Total	\$37,847.22

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS, 1927

Friday, January 7:

Illustrated Lecture—"Adventuring and Exploring in
Bible Lands"
Dr. William T. Ellis.

Friday, January 21:

Illustrated Lecture—"Shakespeare and Old London"
William Webster Ellsworth.

Friday, February 4:

Concert—
Dr. Thaddeus Rich, Violin.
Mr. Anton Torello, Double-Bass Viol.
Mr. William Silvano Thunder, Piano.

Friday, February 18:

Entertainment—Musical Play—"Stephen Foster"
The Dumond Concert Company.

Friday, March 11:

Entertainment—"Legends, Music and Dances of Our
American Indians"
Miss Mabel Frances Knight (Ta-De-Win).

Friday, March 25:

Lecture—"The Orators and Oratory of Shakespeare"
Dr. Henry Lawrence Southwick.

Friday, April 8:

Recital—Folk Songs in Costume
Miss Ellenor Cook.

Friday, April 22:

Lecture—"The Triumph of a Blind Man"
Dr. Adam Geibel.

Friday, October 14:

Illustrated Lecture—"Argentine and Exploring Patagonia"
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wellington Furlong.

Friday, October 28:

Hallowe'en Entertainment
Members of Girard College Staff.

Friday, November 18:

Musical Entertainment—Russian Folk Songs
Mr. Saveli Walevitch.

Friday, December 2:

Original Declamation Contest
Members of the Senior Classes.

Thursday, December 15:

Christmas Concert—
Musical Organizations of Girard College.

Saturday, December 24:

Musical Entertainment
Mr. Vernon Stone and Miss Electra Platt.

ANNIVERSARIES AND COMMENCEMENTS—1927

SPEAKERS

New Year's Day,

Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

Commencement, January 20,

Dr. Theodore J. Grayson,

Director, Evening School of Accounts and Finance,
University of Pennsylvania.

Presentation and Unveiling

Early Eighties World War Memorial Tablet, January 28,

Colonel Lewis S. Sorley,
Chief of Staff, 79th Division,
United States Army.

Mr. Joseph M. McCutcheon,
President, Early Eighties.

Owen J. Roberts, Esquire,
Board of Directors of City Trusts.

Lincoln's Birthday,

Benjamin H. Ludlow, Esquire,
Attorney, Philadelphia.

Founder's Day,

His Honor W. Freeland Kendrick,
Mayor of Philadelphia, and
Ex-Officio Member of Board of Directors
of City Trusts.

Major-General Douglas MacArthur,
United States Army.

Mr. James K. Trimble,
Class of June, 1901.

Founder's Day (Morning Assembly of Students)

Mr. Harry Brocklehurst,
Class of May, 1871.

Commencement, June 23,

Owen J. Roberts, Esquire,
Board of Directors of City Trusts.

Thanksgiving Day,

Honorable Joseph L. Kun,
Court of Common Pleas No. 1,
Philadelphia.

HEALTH

The infirmary record for the year indicates that conditions of health have prevailed along the same favorable lines as in the years immediately preceding. Certain observations on the infirmary record are drawn to our attention by the Visiting Phy-

sician. First, there has been another year without a single case of either typhoid fever or diphtheria. Immunization against the latter disease continues to be effective, and the general good sanitary and health conditions have prevented typhoid. The number of cases of acute bronchitis shows less than the number in 1926. The Visiting Physician feels, however, that the list of one hundred and twenty-one patients who suffered from this disease is larger than it should be, and he expresses the hope that constant vigilance in the matter of seeing that boys do not expose themselves unduly to wet and cold may still further reduce our record of acute bronchitis. In the round year there were a total of but ten cases of pneumonia,—five of these of the broncho, and five of the lobar form.

The statistics show a regrettable number of accidents. Some of these resulted from competitive athletics, some from the use of playground apparatus, and some from heedlessness and carelessness on the part of the boys. Several of the accidents occurred when the boys were outside of the College. The question may properly be raised as to whether more careful supervision and better coaching might result in fewer accidents. The other side of the matter is, however, that boys are taught to play games aggressively, and to play them without considering the possibility of accident. While accidents may result from games, many of us feel that competitive athletics would lose their greatest value if boys were to favor themselves, or to allow fear of possible accident to deter them from giving their best in the games in which they compete. It is only fair to say that the accidents from athletic games have been mostly minor in character, and that none of them have left any permanent disability.

In a recent public address Dr. David Riesman said that public health is purchasable, if the community is willing to pay the price. In this connection, Dr. Riesman mentioned a number of diseases that have been wholly or nearly conquered, including small pox, typhoid fever, yellow fever, and the bubonic plague. The experience of Girard College goes

even further. To Dr. Riesman's list we have added diphtheria and some minor ailments. One of the Philadelphia editorial writers has characterized Girard College as the healthiest spot in the United States. Considering the number who are in the College and the conditions of our life here, we have both a gratifying freedom from illness and a surprisingly low death rate.

Taking the eighteen years from 1910 to 1928 inclusive, (and omitting the year 1918, in which there were eleven deaths due to the influenza epidemic), there have been three years in each of which four boys died, five years in which three boys died, five years in which two boys died, two years in which one boy died, and two years in which none died. The total deaths from natural causes in these seventeen years were thirty-seven, or the average deaths per year were 2.18. Making the computation per thousand, it is found that the average death per thousand per year for these seventeen years is 1.4.

The Ophthalmologist reports that during the year visual tests were applied to 1540 boys. Four hundred and thirty-seven applied for examination and treatment, and three hundred and eleven subsequently made visits. The total number of visits to the Ophthalmologist during the year was two thousand, two hundred and fifty-two. One hundred and thirty-seven boys were treated for refractive errors, and a total of one hundred and forty-one for other affections. One gratifying result of the ophthalmological service has been the reduction in the number of cases of conjunctivitis. In 1926 these cases numbered one hundred and nine. In the years immediately preceding, the figures were even more alarming. In 1927 the number of cases of acute contagious conjunctivitis was reduced to eight, and the total number of cases of conjunctivitis to thirty-six. Such a result has been possible only by careful supervision, and a protection on every side against possible irritation or infection.

The Chief of the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department reports an active year, though fewer boys were operated on for the removal of tonsils than in the years immediately preceding.

One hundred and twenty-three boys had their tonsils removed in 1927. In addition, the Chief of this Department performed fourteen operations for the correction of nasal conditions, and five mastoid and three sinus operations. All of these operative cases had satisfactory recoveries, and the boys have been discharged from the infirmary. In addition to this work, the Chief of this Department treated three hundred and ninety-three boys for nose conditions, two hundred and one boys for ear affections, and one hundred and twenty-one boys for throat trouble. He also examined more than five hundred additional boys for various causes. Perhaps the most striking single fact in the medical history of the College is that there were a total of but fifteen cases of tonsillitis during the year. With an average population of 1531, this freedom from tonsillitis is notable.

We have been experimenting in two matters of equipment during the past year to see whether changes would improve the general health of the boys. The first was the installation of a form of vita glass to give ultra violet ray light in classrooms. A single classroom of our Junior School building, where the boys are assigned most continuously, has been equipped with vita glass, and a careful record is being kept of the health condition, and amount of illness, of those who occupy this room, as a basis of comparison with other boys who are in school-rooms which are equipped with ordinary window glass. This plan was adopted as a means of study and experimentation before entering on any wholesale change from regular glass to vita glass.

In June of the past year Professor C. E. A. Winslow, M. D., of the Department of Public Health of Yale University, came to the College for a survey of the buildings, with a view to offering suggestions for changes in our system of ventilation. Professor Winslow was accompanied in his inspection of the buildings by the Architect, and another representative of his office, by a vice president and an engineer of the Day and Zimmerman Company, and by the Engineer and President of the College. Professor Winslow was alert in his observations, and asked many searching questions. Following his

survey he met the persons mentioned, with the Visiting Physician, and others of the Executive Staff of the College, and the Chief Engineer of the Girard Estate. Professor Winslow spoke to this group at length, and answered numerous questions. He later prepared a report, embodying general observations on our buildings and the conditions for ventilation. According to Professor Winslow, the ventilation of our Chapel is practically an insoluble problem without complete re-construction. He felt that some of our buildings with forced draft, such as the new High School, would be improved by reducing the amount of draft and carrying the temperatures of the buildings slightly lower than they have been carried. Professor Winslow's recommendations also included the purchase of several hundred thermometers to be placed in the various rooms of the College. These thermometers were clearly marked at 68 degrees, with a view to maintaining that temperature as nearly as practicable. In addition, Professor Winslow recommended that there be added to the staff under the Engineer a full-time man for the months when the heat is on in the buildings, to make regular readings, record the temperatures, take the measure of the air flow, and compile the necessary records. It was further suggested that the College conduct during the year experiments to determine results from ventilation and to introduce changes which would improve the conditions. At the beginning of the season for heating the buildings, the Engineer of the College visited Professor Winslow in New Haven, and was advised by him as to charts, tables, and records. The thermometers were duly installed, the extra man suggested was secured, and the work of taking the readings and compiling the records has been going on during the year. Along with these records of temperature and air flow there has been kept a careful record of the illnesses of the boys and their buildings, and classrooms, to ascertain if possible what relationship exists between illness and temperature and air flow. After such a series of studies, we ought to be in a position to deal more intelligently with ventilation problems.

The following is a classified list of diseases, operations and other matters of record for which pupils of the College were under observation in the Infirmary and dismissed during the year 1927:

GENERAL DISEASES		NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DISEASES	
Chorea	1	Coryza, acute	15
Diabetes	1	Earache	10
Epilepsy	1	Foreign body in throat	1
Endocarditis, chronic.....	2	Hemorrhage after submucous	
Nephritis	1	resection	1
Rheumatic fever (4 employes)	11	Otitis media, acute	32
Sciatica	1	Pharyngitis	38
Serum sickness	2	Sinusitis	8
		Tonsillitis (16 employees)....	31
Total.....	20	Total.....	136
RESPIRATORY DISEASES		EYE DISEASES	
Bronchitis, acute	121	Chalazion	2
Laryngitis	9	Conjunctivitis, simple	27
Pleurisy (employee)	1	Conjunctivitis, acute catarrhal	8
Pneumonia, lobar (2 employes)	7	Conjunctivitis, traumatic	1
Pneumonia, broncho	5	Foreign body in eye	2
		Keratitis, traumatic	4
Total.....	143	Trauma of eyelid.....	1
GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES		Trauma of eyeball	1
Abdominal pain.....	24	Ulcer of cornea	1
Constipation	4	Total.....	47
Diarrhoea	11	LOCALIZED INFLAMMATIONS	
Gastro-enteritis	43	Arthritis, ankle	1
Hemorrhoids	1	Abscess, alveolar	1
Jaundice, acute catarrhal	1	Abscess, ischeo-rectal	1
Stomatitis	2	Abscess, peritonsillar (maid)	1
Total	86	Adenitis, cervical	9
SKIN DISEASES		Adenitis, inguinal	1
Dermatitis venenata	10	Cellulitis	6
Erythema, toxic	12	Myalgia	7
Eczema, acute vesicular	5	Orchitis, traumatic	1
Eczema, chronic	9	Periostitis	2
Furunculosis	9	Phlebitis	2
Impetigo contagiosa	3	Toothache	2
Molluscum contagiosum	2	Total.....	34
Pityriasis rosea	2	ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
Pompholyx	5	Erysipelas	1
Pediculosis capitis	7	Mumps	72
Scabies	3	Scarlet fever	8
Tinea tonsurans	2	Varicella	21
Urticaria	6	Total.....	102
Total.....	75		

ACCIDENTS		OPERATIONS	
Concussion of brain	1	Appendectomy	7
Fracture of ulna	1	Circumcisions	64
Fracture of radius	5	Excision cervical glands ...	1
Fracture of radius and ulna .	2	Excision lipoma of neck.....	1
Fracture of clavicle	2	Hernia, radical cure for	12
Fracture of internal condyle of humerus	4	Hydrocele, radical cure for..	3
Fracture shaft of humerus ..	1	Mastoid, opened and drained..	5
Fracture of fibula	1	Submucous resection	17
Hematuria, following injury to kidney	1	Undescended testicle, operation for	6
Patellar ligament torn from at- tachment	1	Tonsils and adenoids removed	123
Ruptured ear drum	1	Varicocele, operation for.....	4
Scald of foot	1	Total.....	243
Sprains (of ankle 28; of knee and shoulder 10)	38	UNCLASSIFIED	
Wounds: infected	15	Observation	814
Wounds: contused	40	Discipline	8
Wounds: lacerated	14	Total.....	822
Wounds: poisoned	1		
Total.....	129		

The total number of patients housed in the Infirmary for the year 1927 for all causes was 1837.

DEATHS

Eugene R. Miller, aged 16 years, died on May 27, 1927, from an acute form of hemorrhagic nephritis. He had been ill about three months.

. DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The Dentist-in-Chief submits a statistical report, which he regards as the most satisfactory one he has ever been able to present. Attention is drawn to an increase of 41.88% in the number of amalgam permanent fillings, with a marked decrease in the temporary work done. There has also been an increase of 176.9% in inlays. A slight decrease in the total number of operations in the year resulted from the resignation of one dentist on June 1, and another on July 1. Had these men continued until September 1, there is every prospect of the record having been favorable for the whole year.

The Dentist-in-Chief draws attention to a marked improvement in the condition of the teeth of the boys received in 1927,

as compared with the conditions of the teeth of those received in 1925. The number of teeth to be filled was noticeably less, very few permanent teeth had been lost, and the number of cases of malocclusion requiring treatment was greatly lessened, as was the number of boys who required examination and cleaning of their teeth. This would indicate that a larger attention is paid to the advice which the College offers for care of the teeth of the boys before they are presented for examination.

The Dentist-in-Chief raises the question whether it might not be desirable to secure the service of a trained graduate hygienist, who would make occasional visits at convenient times into the house groups or the school classes and teach the younger children how to brush their teeth. The Dentist very well says that without special training we can scarcely expect children at eight and one-half or less to know how properly to brush their teeth. It is entirely possible that a person of the type mentioned could be secured for a series of lessons to all the boys now in the College, and as new groups are admitted, similar lessons might be given to each group.

	1925	1926	Percentage	1927	Percentage
Amalgam fillings.....	2,105	2,674	27.0 Inc.	3,792	41.8 Inc.
Phosphate fillings.....	3,084	3,908	26.7 "	2,587	33.8 Dec.
Gutta Percha fillings.....	442	580	31.2 "	225	61.2 "
Temporary stoppings.....	556	455	18.1 Dec.	410	9.8 "
Permanent teeth devitalized.....	106	50	52.8 "	24	52.0 "
Temporary teeth devitalized.....	1	0	100.0 "	0	00.0 "
Permanent teeth putrescent.....	40	22	45.0 "	9	59.0 "
Temporary teeth putrescent.....	6	6	00.0 "	8	33.3 Inc.
Permanent teeth abscessed.....	6	6	00.0 "	2	66.6 Dec.
Temporary teeth abscessed.....	28	47	67.8 Inc.	4	91.4 "
Permanent root canals filled.....	321	103	67.9 Dec.	84	18.4 "
Temporary root canals filled.....	0	0	00.0 "	0	00.0 "
Dental Radiographs made.....	400	363	9.2 Dec.	321	11.5 "
Inlays.....	129	26	78.8 "	72	176.9 Inc.
Crowns.....	9	0	100.0 "	7	700.0 "
Bridges.....	0	0	00.0 "	1	100.0 "
Teeth cleaned.....	383	1,710	104.0 Inc.	1,442	16.8 Dec.
Extraction of permanent teeth.....	110	116	5.4 "	40	65.5 "
Number of treatments.....	5,477	5,049	07.8 Dec.	6,460	27.9 Inc.
Total number of operations.....	13,020	15,452	18.6 Inc.	14,990	2.9 Dec.

INCREASE AND DECREASE FROM 1925 TO 1927

	1925	1926		1927	
Permanent teeth devitalized.....	106	50	52.8 Dec.	24	52.0 Dec.
Permanent teeth putrescent.....	40	22	45.0 Dec.	9	59.0 "
Permanent teeth abscessed.....	6	6	00.0 Inc.	2	66.6 "

DECREASE IN FIFTEEN YEARS AND SIXTEEN YEARS

	1912	1926		1927
Permanent teeth devitalized.....	170	50	70.5 Dec.	24 85.8 Dec
Permanent teeth putrescent.....	151	22	85.4 "	9 94.0 "
Permanent teeth abscessed.....	22	6	72.7 "	2 90.9 "
Average.....	343	78	77.2 Dec.	35 89.7 Dec

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The adoption of the house system in the assignment of boys and the beginning of the use of the new Dining and Service Building have made an unusually busy year in the Department of Domestic Economy. The change of boys from the section arrangement to the house system affected seamstress, shoe shop, laundry, and other services. A fixed routine had to be interrupted, and a complete new plan of procedure installed. The Superintendent of Domestic Economy, Dietitian, supervisors, and superintendents of the laundry and shoe shop have stood by in these varying changes, and adapted themselves to the new conditions in ways which have been commendable. The equipment and furnishing of the new building presented much extra labor for the Superintendent of Domestic Economy, but the work has come through with good results.

Numerous betterments in the service to the boys have been possible. One new feature has been a central fitting and measuring shop in the outfitting of the boys with clothing, that has furnished a much needed improvement, which the boys have greatly appreciated. We were fortunate in interesting an experienced man who had served in a similar position for one of the large cab companies, where he had the task of fitting uniforms for about two thousand drivers. Surplus clothing has been assembled from the various buildings; this has been inspected, the worn and out-of-date stock disposed of, and the suitable material pressed and put into condition for future use as needed. The tailor shop has fifteen pressing tables, where boys are permitted to press their own clothing under the supervision of the tailor. The fitting of suits, overcoats, raincoats, and caps for the older boys has been centered in the second floor of the new Dining and Service Building, with a marked improvement in handling these various activities.

One of the betterments in the service with the completion of the Dining and Service Building is the outfitting of boys with raincoats. The five hundred and seventy-six boys of the four upper houses were first so equipped, following which the same policy was extended to the sections from I to N inclusive, increasing the number of boys by two hundred and thirty-two. A good grade of raincoat was secured, with a view to having boys use the coats issued for several years. This item will necessarily considerably increase the cost for clothing, but the need for raincoats has long been evident, and we have looked forward to this added service.

With the opening of the new dining rooms, there was a considerable increase in the demand upon the laundry. The laundry fortunately was rebuilt and enlarged last year. Certain additional power machines have been added to the equipment, and by the use of these it has been possible to carry the increased load without increasing the labor charge. These various activities have affected the cost of maintaining Girard College, but the obvious improvements warrant the increase. A classic rule of political economy is, "Governments cost money, and good governments cost more than poor." This adage is equally applicable to schools. As the matter has been stated in an English school report, "Good education cannot be cheap." The cost of school systems at home and abroad, including public and private schools, has increased enormously in recent years. It is probably true that education in general is costing nearly or quite double what it cost twenty years ago. In many of the higher institutions of learning, the tuition charge has been advanced from \$150 a year to \$400 a year, and still the plea is that the amount charged for tuition is inadequate. Girard College has more than kept pace with the general increase in education cost, in part, because of our rendering many services now which were not rendered eighteen or twenty years ago. The activities of the College for 1927 and the cost of these are indicated by the table on the opposite page. We feel that the present scale of expenditure is not excessive when compared with other schools, and when consideration is given to the many-sided services rendered. The Headmaster of Phillips

The total ordinary expenditures in 1927 for the maintenance of Girard College amounted to \$1,595,881.73. The average number of pupils maintained was 1531 and the cost of maintenance per capita, \$1,047.75, made up as follows:

	TOTAL	PER CAPITA
General Administration.....\$	47,552.47	\$ 31.06
Retiring Allowances	40,043.62	26.16
Admission and Discharge.....	51,009.45	33.32
High School	233,483.20	152.50
Grammar School	76,941.71	50.26
Primary School	35,893.21	23.44
Library	27,315.86	17.84
Physical Training and Athletics...	30,410.83	19.86
Battalion of Cadets.....	15,658.65	10.23
Instrumental Music	23,237.57	15.18
Chorus	4,295.74	2.81
Special Classes	5,807.33	3.79
Prof. Improvement of Staff.....	250.01	.16
Lectures and Entertainments.....	1,235.00	.81
Excursions and Field Visits.....	4,844.96	3.16
Pub. History of Girard College....	1,772.32	1.16
College Home Life.....	222,781.77	145.51
Department of Health.....	76,415.43	49.91
Food and Dining Room Service...	388,409.38	253.70
Clothing	157,338.95	102.77
Laundry	77,970.67	50.93
Maintenance of Grounds.....	43,470.89	28.39
Stable and Garage.....	5,265.62	3.44
Incidentals	2,344.89	1.53
Transportation of Pupils.....	9,440.75	6.17
Insurance	5,612.39	3.67
Outside Entertainments	1,518.41	.99
Celebration of Founder's Day.....	5,563.90	3.63
	<hr/> \$ 1,595,884.98	<hr/> \$1,042.38
Sesqui Centennial Exhibit (Credit)	3.25	
	<hr/> \$ 1,595,881.73	<hr/> \$1,042.38
Services Consulting Engineer.....	8,229.17	5.37
Total Cost of Maintenance..	<hr/> \$ 1,604,110.90	<hr/> \$1,047.75

Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, said of Girard College during the year, "If ever an institution deserved the best kind of tools with which to do its work, it is yours." We happily have been highly favored in the tools with which we are working, and in no year has this been more true than in that now being reviewed.

· GROUND'S AND BUILDINGS

· The Rector of St. Paul's School writes in his annual report for 1927 that all persons who love a school "should share in a besetting ambition to erect beautiful and attractive buildings." He urges that there be no undue haste in building, and adds, "It were better far to wait half a century for a right constructional solution than to commit ourselves to ugly expedients." The Board of Directors of City Trusts and the group of executives now at Girard College have been studying building problems for well-nigh twenty years. During this time there have been the counsel and advice of duly appointed architects, a landscape architect, and a firm of efficiency engineers. These plans were brought into a general scheme of development in a report made to your Honorable body in August, 1925. This report was in no sense revolutionary, but gathered up the earlier studies and conclusions and embodied them in an orderly plan of procedure.

The report referred to gave a new point of departure in the consideration of the building needs of Girard College. Three important pieces of work recommended in that report have now been completed, and a fourth is well advanced. Two other suggestions of the report have been studied in detail, and it is our hope that we may carry these out in the immediate future. Among the tasks completed have been the building of an ample coal vault underneath the ground, and opening into the boiler room of the power plant. This will give storage for a sufficient reserve supply of coal; it will preserve our coal free from the waste and deterioration which resulted from storing it above ground; and, most important of all, it will save much-needed space occupied by coal stored above ground.

The unit of laundry, machine shop, and shoe shop has been rebuilt. The new construction has done away with the mansard roof design of the former building, and has brought this building into harmony with the architecture of the buildings contiguous. The alterations have enlarged the laundry, new machines have been installed, and the whole equipment materially bettered.

The Dining and Service Building was completed during the past summer and brought into use in September. This has furnished four splendid dining rooms, one each for the four houses under the house system. A fifth dining room has been converted temporarily into a section room for Section I, so that this Section could be entirely removed from the old Building Five which it had formerly occupied. The Dining and Service Building also is equipped with a cafeteria furnishing accommodations for two groups of officers and employees. Each of the dining rooms of this building accommodates comfortably one hundred and sixty persons. An equal number can be served in the cafeteria, so that the new building gives appointments for feeding nine hundred and sixty people. In addition, it supplies on the second floor headquarters for clothing storage and outfitting, and numerous other services in connection with this important branch of our work. Offices for the Superintendent of Domestic Economy and associates of his department are also supplied on the second floor. On this same floor are two reception rooms for the domestic employees, so that women employees will have suitable sitting rooms or reception rooms in which to spend their evenings, and to entertain those who may call on them. The third floor of the building is given over to sleeping rooms for domestic employees.

The dining rooms and cafeteria of the Dining and Service Building are quite successfully cut off each from the other. Each has its separate outlook, its individual coat room, and one is hardly conscious in any one of the dining rooms that there is any other dining room in the building. The dining rooms are bright and airy, and have ample space for sixteen tables which accommodate ten persons each. With their outlook and appoint-

ments they are as attractive as such rooms could well be made.

All of the foregoing has been made possible in connection with a central kitchen and source of supply. Each dining room is connected with a pantry used for dishes and silver and supplied with warming ovens. The pantries lead directly into the kitchen. Thus, as the plan has been worked out, there are relatively small separate dining rooms and a central kitchen, with economies in the purchase of goods in quantities, and gains from the preparation in larger quantities through the use of machines and modern appliances.

The Architect's plan for this building was a happy one. The kitchen is central, with a rim of dining rooms surrounding it on three sides. The kitchen is but one story in height, thus giving the advantage of overhead light and ventilation. The uniqueness of design, and completeness of the kitchen, pantry, and dining room equipment have immediately drawn attention to these new features. Heads of institutions and students of domestic economy have been coming to the College in recent months to make observations on this new equipment and the way it is working out.

The material changes introduced by the Dining and Service Building, notable as they are, are the least important results of that enterprise. The significant thing is that it has enabled us to introduce some of the elements of home life, and to teach boys the amenities of table manners and social intercourse. The boys of a given house are now a unit as to the place in which they live and eat, and the relations which they sustain to their officers and to each other. Boys of varying ages are together, and the boys are thrown more intimately into association and relationships with their officers. In carrying out the plan, older and younger boys sit at the same tables. The Household officers, teachers in the High School and the Mechanical School, and the executives of the College also dine with the boys, being assigned each to a separate table. A plan has been adopted of having officers and teachers sit at the same table for a month and then change to some other table in the same dining room. Each half year the teachers and executive

officers will change to a different dining room. The teachers, officers and older boys preside at the respective tables, serve the food, and are in general charge. The introduction of this change immediately established a new esprit de corps in the institution. Since this change we believe that the boys of the College have an entirely different feeling toward their teachers and officers. Similarly teachers and officers can know their boys as they could not know them under the old conditions.

One additional advantage from the new dining rooms has been the further opportunity to teach boys to work and to make their contribution in service. In advance of entering on the use of the new dining rooms the Committee on Household arranged for the boys to serve as waiters in the various dining rooms. A squad of eight boys serves in each room, wearing white coats. They go at noontime for their own dinners in advance of the regular dinner. They have acquitted themselves with fine credit in carrying out this plan. Each group of waiters serves for a fortnight, and all the boys take their turns.

We have been talking for a good many years about improving the conditions of domestic life of Girard College boys. No desire was more deeply implanted in the heart of the Honorable William Potter, long Chairman of the Committee on Household, than that we should get away from the difficult condition in Building Eight. Mr. Potter was a member of the original Committee on Enlargement of Girard College, and participated in the early steps which brought the Dining and Service Building into use. As we have used this building for a few months, we can but see that the high hopes we all had for this change are being realized, and we may go even further and say that probably no change has ever been introduced into Girard College which has been so revolutionary as the introduction of the house system and the smaller dining rooms.

Contracts for the enlargement of the High School were let during the year. The addition will be an extension westward of the southern division of the High School building, and approaching near to the entrance of our old Building Ten. This new unit, with the recent increase

in the size of the Mechanical School, will furnish the added school accommodations required by the proposed increase in the population of the College. In the basement there will be a gymnasium and a swimming pool for the younger boys, on the first floor quarters for the classes of the seventh school year, on the second floor general classrooms, and on the third floor a re-equipped commercial department. This building has been designed and is being constructed to fit into the High School building so as to appear as a part of the original construction. As the work progresses we have every expectation of entering on the use of the new unit in September, 1928.

For nearly a year the architect, the supervising engineers, and the executives of the College, have been studying the problem of houses for younger boys at the west end of the grounds. Six houses are being designed, each to accommodate twenty-five boys. The houses will be built around a central playground which will furnish recreation space for the boys assigned to these buildings. It is our hope that ground may be broken for the houses in the forthcoming spring and that they can be completed within a year, or a year and a half.

Another long delayed piece of work, which we trust will be finished during the forthcoming summer, is the alteration of the large dining room in Building Eight. Plans have long been under consideration for dividing this dining room into a series of six houses, each to accommodate twenty-five boys. Six houses are being designed, each to accommodate twenty-five boys. A part of the plan contemplates a covered passageway connecting the two buildings, so that boys may pass to and from their meals in inclement weather without going out of doors. The plans on which we are working will utilize the kitchen at the south end of the building, and connect with this a pantry placed in the center of the present room, from which the several smaller dining rooms may be served. The completion of this alteration will bring the service appointments for the Middle School boys more nearly into accord with the plan already worked out for the older boys.

From this it will be seen that we are realizing an ideal earlier set forth of a three-fold division of the College into High School, Middle School, and Junior School. The Junior School

is accommodated in the old Building Seven, the Middle School in Buildings Eight and Nine, and the High School in the several dormitory buildings from Two to Five, and the Dining and Service Building. This school grouping gives an opportunity for more efficient methods than were possible under the old conditions.

Numerous building repairs and betterments have been necessary. It was found during the year that the stone of some of the flutings of the Main Building columns had so disintegrated that pieces were falling. This necessitated careful inspection of all of the columns and the removal of all loose stone. Such removal has left scars on the columns, which will be repaired by having pieces of marble shaped and set in. This latter work has been entered upon, but it proves a tedious undertaking.

The change to the house system with the practice of boys' living for a longer time in one house, and accepting the house as their place of abode, raised in the minds of the boys the question of substituting appropriate names for numbers as a means of designating our buildings. This was called to the attention of your honorable Board, following which agreement was given to the discontinuance of the numbering of buildings and the substitution of names. The names approved are either indicative of the activities carried on in the buildings or of some interest or relationship in the life of Stephen Girard. The buildings named from activities which are carried on in them are High School, Middle School (instead of Building Number Ten), Junior School (instead of Building Number Seven), Infirmary, Dining and Service Building, Laundry, Chapel, Armory, and Mechanical School. The various parts of the Number One Building will be designated by the names of the officers who occupy the several houses. The buildings named from some life interest or relationship of Stephen Girard are: Bordeaux Hall (instead of Building Number Two); the Main Building to be called Founders; Mariner Hall (for Number Three); Merchant Hall (for Number Four); Banker Hall (for Number Five); Lafayette (for Number Eight); and Good Friends (for Number Nine). The new names have been placed over the doors of most of the buildings, and gradually we have

been accomodating ourselves to the new terminology. It seems clear that we shall grow to prefer the new names, and it would appear also that we are honoring the Founder in the designations of several of the buildings.

PRIZES

The keyman prize for the year was continued, one award only being made, to Robert E. McHose, of the class graduating in June.

Special prizes also were presented by various individuals and groups of the Alumni.

Gold watches were presented, according to the terms of the will of the late General Louis Wagner, to the students of the graduating classes having the highest scholarship averages for their last two years' work:

September Award—Robert E. McHose

February Award—Oscar D. L. Mabry

Prizes awarded by the Girard College Alumni to the three members of the Senior classes for the best original declamations were presented in February:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Robert A. Kugler..... | \$15.00 |
| 2. Charles W. W. Pealer..... | 10.00 |
| 3. Arthur E. Nackman..... | 5.00 |

Bronze medals were presented by l'Alliance Francaise to the pupils of the High School showing the greatest proficiency in the study of the French language and literature.

September Award—Frank Schatzle

February Award—William Shoucair

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of John Humphreys, were awarded in September for the best descriptive essays on the annual trip of the Senior Classes to the coal properties of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill County, and in February for the best descriptive essays of the annual trip of the Senior Classes to Washington, as follows:

- | September | February |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Franklin P. Smith...\$6.00 | Arthur D'Alo\$8.00 |
| 2. Arthur E. Nackman.. 4.00 | David H. Friedenberg..... 5.00 |

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Herman C. Horn, for the best essays on "Thrift," by the pupils of the second High School year, were awarded as follows:

September	February
1. Frank Schatzle\$5.00	Philip M. Egan.....\$6.00
2. William H. Gilvear.. 3.00	Harry Gerardi 4.00
3. Peter T. Shuey..... 2.00	Edwin L. Sherwood..... 3.00

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of John E. Rodgers, for proficiency in drafting or some branch of manual training, were awarded as follows:

September	February
1. Percy B. Thorne, Electrical Department.....\$6.00	
2. Francis J. Quirk, Printing..... 4.00	
	1. Joseph T. Varello, Trade Drafting.....\$8.00
	2. Harry E. Robinson, Pattern Making.....5.00

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Joseph A. Campbell, for proficiency in penmanship, were awarded as follows:

September	February
1. Lawrence D. Felmlee.\$6.00	Robert Rees\$8.00
2. Carl E. Ostrom..... 4.00	John M. Weber..... 5.00

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Henry Kraemer, for proficiency in chemistry, were awarded as follows:

September	February
1. Claude A. Gingher...\$10.00	Thomas C. Haig.....\$12.00
2. Lester I. Adams.... 5.00	Charles W. Books..... 6.00

The prize of a gold medal, awarded by the Girard Alumni of Western Pennsylvania, for general proficiency in athletics, was presented in February to Selwyn Edwards.

Three prizes, awarded by Mr. Harry Brocklehurst, Class of 1871, for the best essays on "Safety Devices" were presented in February to:

1. John C. Hunter.....\$5.00
2. LeRoy E. Varner..... 3.00
3. Charles W. Probert..... 2.00

Two prizes awarded by the Girard Alumni of Central Pennsylvania to the students from that region attaining the best record in scholarship, athletics and deportment combined were presented in February to:

1. Glen M. Weakley.....\$15.00
2. Paul W. Ingham..... 10.00

The Girard Band Association Prizes to students showing the greatest proficiency in the orchestra were presented in February to:

1. Harvey E. Stoehr.....\$5.00
2. Robert M. Tennant..... 2.50

The Howard L. Williams prize, awarded to the students of the graduating classes attaining the greatest proficiency in shorthand, were presented to:

- September Award—Robert E. McHose.....\$10.00
February Award—Alfred Lisi..... 10.00

The F. Amédée Brégy prizes of \$2.50 each, awarded to the students of the Art Class producing the best water color and the best drawing, during the year, were presented in February to Robert R. Scheirer and George T. Lowe, respectively.

A bronze medal, awarded by the American Legion through the Stephen Girard Post, No. 320, to the student of the highest grammar school grade for the best record in scholarship, athletics, and citizenship combined, was presented, in September, to Joseph D. Clouser.

The Key Man prize was presented to Robert E. McHose, a Corona Typewriter.

Special Prizes were also presented by the College to cadets for meritorious service in the Military Department as follows:

To the Captain of the company excelling in competitive drill, and to the Captain of the company ranking second:

September Awards:

1. Elmer E. Twining, Company A, Saber.
2. Donald Williams, Company D, Silver Medal.

February Awards:

1. Joseph H. Lennox, Company B, Saber.
2. Gerald W. Dieter, Company D, Silver Medal.

A silver medal was awarded each term to the cadet ranking highest in individual drill and a bronze medal to the cadet ranking second:

September Awards:

1. Ralph A. Bankes, Sergeant, Company C.
2. Charles E. R. Derr, Sergeant, Company D.

February Awards:

1. Karl E. Sillman, Corporal, Company A.
2. Herbert A. Thomas, Corporal, Company C.

Photographs of the winning companies were presented to members of companies A and B.

Prizes presented by the College in February for proficiency in piano music:

1. Norwood S. Patton.....\$5.00
2. Charles E. Kistler..... 2.50

Prizes presented by the College for proficiency in manual arts:

September Awards:

1. Elmer McC. Bryan, Books to the value of.....\$5.00
2. Samuel M. B. Geist, Books to the value of..... 3.00

February Awards:

1. Joseph Bove, Books to the value of.....\$5.00
2. Raymond T. Swem, Books to the value of..... 3.00

Prizes presented by the College in February for the best singing with soprano or alto voice:

1. Peter Wambach, Books to the value of.....\$5.00
2. Fred. G. Hocking, Books to the value of..... 2.50

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The number of new applicants and the number removed from the waiting list have in recent years continued with slight change. The size of the waiting list has varied little in the past three years; and in the same years the number removed from the waiting list has remained fairly uniform. The old figure of seven hundred and slightly more on the waiting list was reduced to six hundred and forty-four in 1924, and to five hundred and twenty-three in 1925. There has been little change in the new applications registered in the past six years. The decrease in the size of the waiting list has resulted from the examination

of a larger proportion of those registered. The accompanying figures give the summary of the waiting list from 1922 to 1927 inclusive.

Number on waiting list	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
at end of calendar year....	712	721	644	523	507	522
New applications registered....	379	401	337	351	380	407
Total removed from list.....	383	392	413	472	397	392

In 1926 the percentage of those examined who were rejected was higher than in any preceding year, the total that year being 36.5 percent. This year, however, the percentage of those declined was increased by eight percent, the total percentage of those rejected being 44.5.

In part, the large percentage of applicants rejected during the past year was due to the re-registering and re-examination of boys earlier rejected. The Committee on Admission and Discharge rules that boys who had failed in an examination might be re-registered, and that, if they were young enough for their turns to be reached in advance of their tenth birthdays, they should be re-examined. Such re-examination has usually resulted in a further failure, but in some cases boys have qualified on a second examination. The Committee felt that every boy was entitled to a second chance if his mother wished to re-register him.

The reduction in the size of the waiting list has led both to a considerable shortening of the time between the filing of an application for admission and the calling of the applicant for examination, and also to the examination of boys at a noticeably earlier age. Eight or ten years ago it was necessary for the names of boys to stand on the waiting list from twenty to twenty-four months. During the past year the time on the list has been reduced to fifteen months, and in some cases to twelve months. This has materially lessened the number of names dropped from the waiting list because the applicants became ten years of age. With the prospect of increasing the population of the College, and a possible continuance of the present policies, there is a reasonable hope of our being able fairly to clear the waiting list at each admission. We can but regard this as

desirable. We have long felt that many eligible boys never had a chance for consideration under the provisions of the Girard will because they became ten years of age before their turns were reached, and in consequence their names were stricken from the list of eligibles. If the waiting list could be cleared at each examination, all boys for whom application is made would be given consideration on their merits. Should present tendencies continue, and there be the increase in the number admitted now contemplated, all applicants from the State of Pennsylvania may be considered, and perhaps some boys can be taken from New York and New Orleans, which were given by the Founder as third and fourth places from which boys could be received.

A more careful sifting of applicants for admission has brought into the College a higher grade of boy, and given the possibility of a general improvement of the educational process throughout the entire course. As a result, during the past year, seventy-nine percent of the total number of discharges was of boys who had successfully completed the educational requirements of the College. The number of boys leaving because of scholarship failure has dropped to approximately one-half of what it was a few years ago. The number of boys discharged at the request of their mothers, or because of unsatisfactory conduct, has also been lessened.

The records made by applicants in the medical, psychological, and school examinations are given below.

MEDICAL		SCHOOL	
Good	69	Good	23
Normal	93	Normal	76
Fair	4	Fair	59
PSYCHOLOGICAL		Poor	8
Good	47	AGE AT ENTRANCE	
Normal	84	6 -6½	1
Fair	33	6½-7	0
Poor	2	7 -7½	47
CLASSIFICATION		7½-8	20
Above Grade	8	8 -8½	34
On Grade and less than one		8½-9	21
year below	98	9 -9½	26
More than one year and less		9½-10	17
than two years below	60		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
166		166	

Total number declined in 1927.....	133		44.5%
For failure to pass mental tests.....	104	34.9%	
For failure to pass physical and mental tests..	15	5.	
For failure to pass physical tests	9	3.	
For failure to present for examination.....	5	1.6%	
		<hr/>	44.5%

During the past year the policy has been continued of not allowing boys to remain in the College unless they make a creditable use of their opportunities. This has had a wholesome and helpful influence on the life of the place. A boy who will not study, or who uses his time to create disturbances, is far better off out of Girard College than in it. It is also better for his associates and for the College as a whole that such a boy does not remain, and we have in the past year given a strict enforcement to the provision of the Girard will that only boys who merit it shall remain in the College until they arrive at between fourteen and eighteen years of age. The clear implication of this provision is that boys are not to remain unless they demonstrate that they deserve the opportunity. Such a course has a wholesome effect on the morale of the group. Our procedure has been in accord with an early rule of St. Paul's school in London which was as follows: "If your chylde, after resonable season proved, be founde here unapte and unable to lernynge, than ye warned thereof, shal take hym awaye that he occupye not oure rowme in vayne. If he be apt to lerne, ye shal be contente that he continue here tyl he have competent literature."

A writer on the problems of high-school boys says that the most dangerous time in the life of a boy is likely to be the first year after he leaves school, particularly if he leaves early. Our experience amply shows that the placement of boys is supremely important. The situation with regard to this work and the effort of the Superintendent to deal with it are set forth in a brief quotation from his report: "The situation affecting the placement of boys in jobs has become more and more difficult throughout the year and it has been especially hard to place those with mechanical training and those too young to have had any special vocational work. We have been able to find something to do for every boy who leaves, although those who

live in communities remote from Philadelphia have sometimes been a long time in getting adjusted. We still make considerable use of the service clubs in the principal cities throughout the state and I have spent some time cultivating the acquaintance of these groups of business men by appearing before them to tell something of the work done at Girard College. Wherever I have appeared in this way, it has always been fruitful of results as we have had occasion to dismiss boys whose homes are in such communities. I believe it important to extend such acquaintances, therefore, and that I should accept invitations to speak before such groups whenever opportunities offer."

The office of Admission and Discharge has given useful service in finding employment for boys who are still in the College. These boys fall into three general classes: those of the trade school employed for part time in what is known as coöperative education; those employed on Saturdays; and those who work during summer vacations. The slackness in industry has made part time employment more difficult than for several years. A few firms with which we have had coöperative employment relations have continued our boys, but the scarcity of openings for boys leaving has forced us to disregard new places for the boys who are still in residence. The number of boys who are employed on Saturdays reaches to several hundred. The Superintendent and his associates investigate the places where this work is to be done, and supervise the arrangements as to hours, conditions, and compensation. Boys who work on Saturdays turn in their earnings to the office of Admission and Discharge, and an individual account is kept with each of them. That office last year carried two hundred and fifty-four individual accounts of boys' earnings, aggregating \$4,600.01. Earnings were dispensed in small amounts as spending money, transferred to permanent saving accounts, withdrawn to aid mothers who were in need, and given to boys who were leaving the College. Of this total \$4,539.11 was withdrawn, which with an earlier balance made a final balance of \$659.33.

Summer employment was more difficult to secure in 1927 than for several years preceding. By dint of much effort, places were

found for one hundred and forty-five boys. The superintendent reports on the boys who were at employment, and gives comments from the letters of employers. The observation is very properly made that contacts of this sort are invaluable when the necessity comes for placing boys in regular positions. The following citation from the Superintendent's report will be of interest:

"Comparatively little trouble arose among the boys who were employed during the summer, all but two or three remaining faithfully at the work obtained for them and performing their duties very acceptably. We continue to receive letters from some of these employers commending the service of the boys they have had, from which the following are sample extracts:

"The Denny Tag Co. of West Chester said of ——— 'this boy has been doing clerical work in the production department for us, and has proven very satisfactory. We are indeed very well pleased with the work which he has done, and his efforts certainly reflect a credit to the training which he has received from Girard College.'

"Aetna Foundry of Philadelphia reported regarding ——— that he was 'a very dependable, conscientious worker, nothing too hard, no day too long. We want him when he is finished at the College. We are increasing his pay at the end of the first two weeks.'

"The Schwarzwaelder Co. of Philadelphia said that '——— is one of the finest boys we have ever had, exceeds every expectation. Absolutely honest, trustworthy, and has initiative and ability. Boy always here ahead of time and stays after closing time.' "

ALUMNI

A progressive college president has recently asked, "What emotional commitment is due to one's college"? He answers his own question with a statement that a reasonable degree of alumni loyalty is consistent with a well-ordered life, for by helping their college the alumni serve to further their own best interests. In many private institutions, alumni make up

the major part of the boards of control. To guarantee alumni influence and elicit alumni interest, numerous colleges have adopted the rule of permitting the alumni to nominate or to elect members to their boards of trustees. In other colleges the alumni are recognized through advisory boards which are asked to give counsel in matters of policy. While there is no formal arrangement by which the alumni select members of the board of control at Girard College or register in any fixed way their advice and counsel in the policies of the institution, the alumni interest is nevertheless expressing itself in the action of various alumni bodies, in alumni publications, and in many personal expressions which the alumni make from time to time.

The loyalty of Girard alumni is commendable. As individuals and as organized groups, they lose no opportunity to uphold the good names of Stephen Girard and Girard College. The alumni seek new avenues in which they may evidence their regard for Girard and their indebtedness to the school which he founded. Several new interpretations of Girard have appeared in the magazines and the public prints during the past year, because of the initiative and zeal of the graduates of the College.

Two new alumni groups have been organized during the past year, one in the Hazleton region of Pennsylvania where there are a considerable number of alumni, and one in Southern California. A visit of the President of the College to Los Angeles in July last furnished the occasion for gathering together Girardians who were in that section. Mr. John E. Nattress, a graduate in 1893, took the lead in rallying the group, and seventeen men were located, all but two of whom were present for a reunion dinner. Numerous members of the families of these alumni and interested friends gathered with the President of the College, his wife and daughter, and this meeting proved to be one of unusual interest. Miss Margaret Wylie, long a teacher in the College, and Mrs. Katherine W. Stockdale, for several years a governess, also were members of the party. One unique feature of the Los Angeles dinner was that the sixties and every decade since were represented by one or

more graduates. The alumni in Southern California plan to continue their interest in matters Girardian.

One feature of the trip across the continent last summer was the meeting with Girard graduates and a continuance of Girard interests all along the way. Another Girard group could be found in San Francisco, and when a local paper in Colorado Springs gave publicity to an interview with the President of the College, immediately there came a response from two of the College graduates who were in that region.

Our Founder's Day celebration in 1927 was one of the most pleasing ever experienced. As usual, we were remembered by telegrams and letters from those at a distance who could not be present in person, but who were with us in spirit. The large company of alumni who visited us on Founder's Day made a most favorable impression by their upstanding personalities and evident manhood.

One of the tangible evidences of alumni service has been the contribution to the scholarship fund, maintained by the President's office. This has come to be for a considerable number of alumni an annual giving plan, and when the time for these contributions comes around several send in their contributions without being asked. An increasing number of boys are going to college, and the need for this scholarship aid grows year by year. Several of those who have been aided from the scholarship fund have been in a position to make return,—some of them in full, for the amount advanced. Altogether, this plan is working out to the great good of recent graduates who wish to continue their education, and we believe also to the good of the alumni themselves, who find in this way a means of repaying in part their indebtedness to Girard College.

Some of the graduates, who have accumulated considerable property, have felt they would like to make a return in a monetary way for what Girard College has done for them. The amount of money expended for the rearing and education of the earlier graduates would not be in excess of \$5000. With the increased expense of later years, the amount expended on a boy reaches to \$8000. The last named

figure, taken as a basis, is found to be a quite ideal sum for the founding of an endowed scholarship. A gift of \$8000 for such a scholarship would cancel the money expended for the education of a boy in Girard College, and this would enable an alumnus to pay back what had been advanced for his education and to feel that what he had paid back would go on in perpetuity in the service to some worthy younger brother. One of the accomplishments which the present administration of the College hopes to leave is a sufficient number of endowed scholarships to make reasonable provision for the goodly company of young men in the future who will surely want to go on to college. These scholarships might be founded in the names of the men who give the money, or if they prefer not to have their names used, they could be established in the names of some members of the men's families or of some revered teacher or officer of the College. Two endowed scholarships now exist; other alumni have signified a purpose of providing for more of these in the future.

The most handsome alumni gift yet made was that of Harry Brocklehurst, a graduate of 1871. Mr. Brocklehurst has turned over to the Board of Directors of City Trusts a trust fund of \$50,000, principal or income to be used in such ways as the Board of Directors may determine, to promote the interest and welfare of the Girard College alumni. The Brocklehurst Fund has recently come into use, but already there have been a score of cases which indicate the great need for such a fund. Boys who are ill, those who need operations, those requiring service and treatment in a hospital, funeral expenses for those who have passed from the earth after a lingering illness and without funds,—all have made demands on the Brocklehurst Fund. The generosity of Mr. Brocklehurst is deeply appreciated by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, the management of the College, and those who have been beneficiaries of his generous provision.

CONCLUSION

Sir Michael Sadler writes that men of conservative instincts believe that education, wisely and generously provided, can allay revolutionary passion by training for self-discipline instead of unrestrained freedom, and by turning the interests of the new generation towards rational reform. Sir Michael further holds that according to its temper and spirit, education may be either "a steadying force" or "an intoxicant." Because of the acceptance of this point of view, education is appealed to by both those who wish to stabilize and those who would reconstruct society. President Coolidge, also, recognizes the need for a rational system of education as basis for national welfare. His comment is: "Our country has not ceased to glory in its strength, but it has come to a realization that it must have something more than numbers and wealth to satisfy the longing of the soul. America is turning from the things that are seen to the things that are unseen."

Stephen Girard planned, and those who have administered his bequest have carried his plans into realization, in the belief that an institution the size of Girard College might have an appreciably good effect upon the society in which it exists. Girard wished to create a school where those without opportunity, or with limited opportunity, would have a chance to secure a rearing and education not afforded by the provisions of public institutions. As we carry out Girard's commission and make comparisons with other schools and with the rearing of boys in private homes, we are increasingly impressed with the unusual field which Girard College occupies. It receives boys who need assistance and gives them a care which, in its all-round effect, is probably not second to that being given by any other institution in the land. Foreign visitors, educational experts from various parts of America, business men, publicists, and social reformers have paid their tribute of appreciation to the work which Girard College has done. With the opening of the Dining and Service Building in September, a newspaper writer spoke of Girard as becoming "the Eton of America." The changes which have been inaugurated during

the year have gone far toward bringing Girard College into line with the best traditions of the English public schools.

At a late meeting of a group of headmasters, the presiding officer, himself the head of a representative boarding school, spoke of his casual meeting with a Girard College boy who happened to be on the same train with him going for his Christmas vacation. He said that this boy's attitude was a surprise to him, and that if any boy, large or small, of his own school, would represent the school as creditably as the half-grown Girard boy represented his institution, he would have great cause for gratification. As this report was being prepared, there came from Cambridge, England, a letter from a total stranger who had crossed the Atlantic on the same ship with one of our younger graduates. The comment of this woman can best be given in her own words as follows: "It has been my privilege to have a rather extensive experience with young people and I have rarely found one who entertains such loyal devotion and ideals of service for his school and his teachers. The youngster inspires me to know something more of the Girard school, its aims, ideals and scope of work. If you have a catalogue or any pamphlets covering the subject I should feel under obligation if you would advise me what procedure I should take to get in touch with them."

Some students of institutions have raised the question whether the training given to boys at Girard College did not lead them to outgrow their families, and make them unhappy and discontented with their future lot. A careful observation enables us to answer that question in the negative. It is our almost invariable rule to send boys back to their own families to live with their mothers or next of kin and to make their contribution toward a richer and fuller family life. In scores of cases have we had evidences that the higher ideals and greater efficiency created by the training of Girard College have brought increased comforts and higher standards to the homes from which boys came and to which they returned. No endorsement of the work of the College is more unqualified than is that of the mothers of the boys. Many letters have come back during the year, as boys have gone to their homes to

take up the business of their lives. The mothers thank the executive officers of the College, and ask that their appreciation be extended in both their names and the names of their sons to the Board of Directors and the teachers and household officers who have had to do with the rearing and training of their sons. Some of these letters need to be presented in their original form not to lose their force. Three of them are given below.

The mother of a boy who was leaving the College at the end of 1927 wrote as follows of her son: "I want to thank the College as a whole, for what it has done for him while there; words cannot express my thanks and gratitude for the care and responsibility which was taken from me by this wonderful institution and it is certainly a Godsend to mothers left alone in the world with a family of little children." Another mother, whose son has been out two or three years, wrote: "Before this year comes to a close and before the years number too many, I want to express to you my appreciation for what you have done for _____. Thru the years of his sojourn in the College, I observed the workings closely and in all instances I felt that everything possible was being done for the boy's good." Still another letter of the same tenor: "Allow me to express my gratitude for the kindnesses extended to my son_____. I would like to have you convey this message to his teachers and those who have helped him in any way. Both _____ and I are very much pleased with his position and trust that he will make out well there. _____ has asked me to express for him his thanks and appreciation for the benefits he has derived from his life and contacts at Girard."

Those of us who are in the thick of the work, whether it be in the shaping of policies by the Board of Directors, in administrative control, or in the routine work of carrying out the policies, do not always realize the full significance of the things which we are doing. In *Middlemarch* George Eliot says "That things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been is, however, owing to the number who live faithfully a hidden life and who rest in unvisited tombs." In a multitude of ways we are living hidden lives, doing little services.

making unheralded contributions; yet all of these are helping to create a better world.

The aggregate of services rendered at Girard College makes for a new life, a new attitude toward the old life, and a new power to deal with the world. The establishment of a sound physique; the creation of correct health habits; the giving of a taste for good music and the best in art; the creation of right standards of public entertainment, including the lecture, the theatre, the opera, and the moving picture; a desire for the companionship of uplifting books; seriousness of attitude toward the problems of the world and a sense of one's obligation to make his contribution toward the solution of these problems; a vocational equipment by which a boy can find his place in the world's work and provide for his own needs and the needs of those who are properly dependent on him; a preparation for advanced education in higher institutions; the ability to play games fairly and skilfully; standards of right conduct; a respect for the rights of others; a generous regard for the religious opinions of those who may hold different beliefs; the capacity to live efficiently in society and to give and take in the game of life,—all these are the contributions of Girard College to the boys for whom it assumes an obligation. We believe we are increasingly realizing the high ideals set for us by the Founder. Never more largely than in the past year have all of the forces which center at Girard College labored to shape and mold immature boys into dependable men, able to coöperate harmoniously and effectively. One and all we express our gratitude for the privileges of service which we have enjoyed. One and all may we go forward to the new duties and the new opportunities with renewed confidence.

Respectfully submitted,

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK,

President.

GENERAL PRIZE AWARDS

February 1927 to June 1927

HIGHEST STANDING IN CONDUCT

Robert W. Andrews, 7F; Ralph A. Bankes, D-1; William B. Benjamin, A-1; Ralph I. Cavalucci, 17; Raymond W. Craft, M; Kenneth W. Craver, L; Arthur D'Alo, B-2; Alexander Davit, 7A; Benjamin D. Fenimore, 20; Raymond H. Folk, K; George A. Fowler, C-1; Horace Frederick, F-2; Robert C. Fuller, 7B; Earl R. Graham, B-1; Arnold M. Hatfield, I; George L. Hyde, 7C; William Klose, E-1; Alfred Lisi, A-2; David E. McCaig, 7H; David Maron, G-2; John K. Messersmith, 7-K; William E. Montgomery, 23; Kyle B. Nearhoof, 7E; Lawrence M. Patterson, 21; Chester W. Phillips, H; Raymond P. Pierce, 14; Ralph L. Price, 7D; Thayer B. Seese, F-1; Winfred J. Seldon, C-2; Karl E. Sillman, E-2; Walter H. Stagg, 18; Bradford G. Swonetz, 15; Herbert Thomas, D-2; John D. Thomas, 16; Quentin C. Todd, 7-G; John W. Trend, G-1; Richard S. Wenger, 22; Raymond J. Wess, N; John H. Yeager, 7I; Jack H. Young, 19.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN CONDUCT

George L. Baulig, D-1; Norman R. Betz, 15; William B. Biester, A-1; Charles C. Brown, F-2; Elmer McC. Bryan, 16; Harry P. Buckley, 20; Charles E. Calnan, 7I; Albert W. Campbell, K; Annibale Carponi, 22; John Collins, E-2; Gerald W. Creveling, E-1; Albert Dalesio, 7C; Domenic DeLuca, 21; Peter DeVita, 18; Joseph DiRenzo, A-2; Oscar D. Dreyer, D-2; William P. Evans, 7F; Manfred O. Garibotti, N; George Guattari, 17; Kenneth A. Hammonds, 7E; Merrill M. Heller, 7B; Maurice Holtzin, L; Elmer W. Ingram, I; David Kirsh, 7D; Clement Klank, 7A; Leighton I. Lemke, B-2; George M. Lewis, G-2; John C. Lewis, 14; George T. Lowe, H; Michael Lucas, C-1; Francis Makowski, 7H; John P. Moran, 7K; John A. Nappert, C-2; John F. Reese, M; Irving Richards, 7G; Henry L. Romig, 19; John E. Scott, F-1; Harvey E. Stoehr, G-1; Robert C. Trommer, 23; Harold Yocum, B-1.

GENERAL PRIZE AWARDS

September 1927 to January 1928

HIGHEST STANDING IN CONDUCT

Elmer H. Applegate, G. F. 19; Charles H. Bell, G. F. 16; Robert F. Blair, G. F. 18; Paul Foor, G. F. 14; James R. Gabel, Jr. K; Milton A. Gross, Jr. I; George L. Hyde, Jr. C; Allen S. Jackson, G. F. 21; Cosimo Lalli, Laf. M; John C. Lewis, Laf. L; Samuel A. Lyke, Jr. A; Ralph McCracken, Jr. F; Howard R. McGonigal, Laf. I; Jack N. Milford, G. F. 23; Andrew J. O' Gorman, G. F. 20;

Samuel A. Place, Jr. D; Edmund B. Prettyman, G. F. 22; John Richards, Jr. G; Anthony Schiavo, Laf. N; Judson T. Shaplin, Jr. H; John K. Stanz, Jr. E; Ralph B. Swymelar, Jr. B; William L. Weaverling, G. F. 15; Ward W. Winning, Laf. K; Jack H. Young, G. F. 17.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN CONDUCT

Coulter B. Allen, Laf. I; Antonio Barberio, Jr. E; Jacob Berger, Jr. C; George H. Buck, G. F. 18; John G. Bullock, Laf. N; Arden D. Callender, G. F. 17; Joseph G. Cook, G. F. 20; Darwin F. Crone, G. F. 15; Caesar J. Curzi, G. F. 14; Edward Edmunds, Laf. K; Ernest Evans, Laf. M; James L. Greene, G. F. 21; Russell G. Hubler, G. F. 16; Thomas G. James, Jr. D; Arthur T. Kane, Jr. A; Edward R. Keim, Jr. G; Tobias Koch, G. F. 23; Francis Makowski, Jr. H; Melvin Melnick, Jr. F; George Mower, Jr. I; Elmer A. D. Oesterlin, G. F. 22; William D. Ruhland, Jr. B; Harold T. Snyder, Jr. K; James F. Sweeney, G. F. 19; Raymond J. Wess, Laf. L.

HIGHEST SCHOLASTIC HONORS

HIGH SCHOOL

Lester Ira Adams, George Leslie Baulig, Thomas Edwin Bramble, Paul W. Ingham, Oscar Daniel Lee Mabry, William Norris, George W. Stoehr.

SCHOLASTIC HONORS

HIGH SCHOOL

Ralph A. Bankes, Selwyn Edwards, Michael Franco, David Harold Friedenbergh, Lee Francis Gassert, William David Gray, Jonathan H. Kistler, Joseph Hershey Lennox, Alfred Lisi, Reed Lee McCartney, George Pinebird, Charles William Probert, Frank Schatzle.

HIGHEST SCHOLASTIC HONORS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

David Kellar Burkhart, Kenneth Atwood Hammonds, Paul Elmer Decker LeVan, George Massa, Michael Massa, Darwin E. Mininger, Norwood Samuel Patton, Michael Pinnel, Edmund B. Prettyman, Robert M. Coyle Schutz, Robert Frederick Schwinn, Judson Tiffany Shaplin, Quentin C. Todd.

SCHOLASTIC HONORS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Robert Warren Barnes, Joseph Bove, Arthur Stanley Englebach, Benjamin O. Gould, Samuel Gerson Lebowitz, Joseph McCullough, Patrick Henry McLaughlin, Harold Everett Manley, John Krozer Messersmith, Francis Alois Neibert, Gordon William Pfau, Ralph Leon Price, Robert W. Ross, Harry J. Swavely, Randall Paul Swavely, Rexford Emerson Tompkins.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS IN GIRARD COLLEGE

DECEMBER 31, 1927

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
ABALDO, GIUSEPPE.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Abbott, George Isaac		Sept. 9, 1924
Abel, George W.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Abel, Norman.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Ackerman, Louis.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Ackerman, Morris		Feb. 2, 1921
Adams, John Mervale.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Adams, Lester Ira		Sept. 20, 1917
Agnew, George R.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Albright, George Christopher.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Albright, James Augusta		Nov. 15, 1922
Alfe, Anthony		Feb. 6, 1924
Allander, Charles Edward.....		Feb. 10, 1925
Allen, Bruce Laverne		Oct. 1, 1924
Allen, Coulter Boileau		Feb. 7, 1922
Allen, Radcliffe H.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Allen, Robert Whitney.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Allen, Vincent W.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Allen, Wallis Boileau.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Amacher, Warner Robert.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Ammon, George Bertram.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Anderson, James Moore.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Anderson, Thomas.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Andreovits, Joseph John.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Andrews, Howard Aston.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Andrews, Robert Wood.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Angeny, John D.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Ankins, Walter W.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Antoniacci, Cesare.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Anton, George G.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Antoniacci, Frank.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Applebaum, Herbert.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Applegate, Elmer Harry.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Aquarolo, Alfonso.....		Dec. 1, 1926
Arhuckle, Harry Wilmer.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Arduino, Armando.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Armitage, James E.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Artz, Clair Albert.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Ashton, Erwin Lloyd.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Askins, Arthur Alexander.....		Oct. 1, 1924
Askins, Willam John.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Avila, Joseph.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Axton, Howard Nelson.....		Sept. 23, 1919
BAHM, GEORGE HENRY.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Bahm, Joseph Charles.....		Feb. 11, 1926

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>
Bailey, Roy Reid.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Baker, Alonzo Marion.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Baker, Frederick Carl.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Baker, James William Charles.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Baker, Louis Loring.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Baker, Thomas.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Baker, Walter W.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Baker, William Beals.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Balaban, Leonard.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Balas, Frank.....		Oct. 24, 1916
Balas, Godfried.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Balas, Lewis.....		Mar. 10, 1922
Baldino, Louis.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Ballinger, William Mark.....		Dec. 11, 1924
Bamford, John Russell.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Bankes, Arthur Levi.....		Jan. 2, 1919
Bankes, Paul J.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Bankes, Ralph A.....		Nov. 28, 1919
Banks, Robert William.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Banning, John Broadstock.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Baratz, Calman.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Barbato, Nicholas.....		Feb. 9, 1927
Barbaro, Anthony.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Barberia, Rosario.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Barberio, Antonio.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Barnes, Robert Warren.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Barwick Rodney Barton.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Bason, Harry F.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Bason, Lamar Austin.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Batchler, Laing.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Baulig, George Leslie.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Baumer, Horace Wilson.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Bavuso, Frank.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Bavuso, Philip.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Beach, Walter Russell.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Beacham, Wilson.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Beam, Walter Dean.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Bean, John Martin.....		Feb. 21, 1923
Bedell, Peter Bryce.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Beecher, Harold Sylvester.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Bell, Albert.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Bell, Charles Homer.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Bell, Henry Henshey.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Bell, Howard Carrol.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Bell, Howard Russell.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Bell, John Warren.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Bell, Raymond Oscar.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Bellano, William.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Bennett, Donald A.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Berger, Jacob.....		Oct. 1, 1924
Berry, Harry Goldsmith.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Berry, Jesse Bridger.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Betz, Norman R.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Betz, Richard K.....		Sept. 10, 1926

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Betz, Samuel Brown.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Bickhart, Alfred Oliver.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Biester, John Elliott.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Binder, John Jacob.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Black, William Wilkins Carr.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Blair, Celestine James.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Blair, Robert Fenton.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Blakeman, Charles B.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Blanco, Ventura Carlos.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Blence, Bernard		Feb. 4, 1925
Blomer, Thomas Anthony.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Bloom, Arthur Earl.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Bloom, Russell Howard.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Blumberg, Leonard U.....		Sept. 8, 1925
Blunt, Thomas C.....		Jan. 2, 1920
Boal, Thomas H.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Bocchino, Louis.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Bogle, Robert		Sept. 3, 1919
Boland, William Joseph.....		July 1, 1919
Bellinger, Walter F.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Bonsall, Charles Walton.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Bonsall, Clifford Baker.....		Sept. 22, 1927
Bonsall, Melvin.....		Aug. 31, 1923
Bonsall, William Monroe.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Boohar, Elmer Townsend.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Books, Charles W.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Booth, Ellis.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Booth, John.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Bortel, David R.....		Dec. 6, 1920
Bertz, Clinton Harrison.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Boselego, John.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Bougher, Frank		Feb. 3, 1925
Dove, Joseph.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Bower, Herbert Raymond.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Bower, Kenneth Austin.....		Sept. 18, 1925
Howman, Harold Raudenbush.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Bowman, Kenneth Davie.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Boyle, John Edward.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Brader, Thomas.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Branible, Thomas Edwin.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Brandolph, Leon.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Branstetter, Bruce Franklin.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Braun, Arthur Norman.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Brawner, Frank.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Brawner, Robert William.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Brennan, Edward.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Brennan, Edward Clement.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Brighton, William Ephraim.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Brodhag, Herbert.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Brotzman, Harley Jay.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Brown, Charles Cheyney.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Brown, Edward Nevin.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Brown, Edwin Elwood.....		Oct. 13, 1924
Brown, George		Nov. 18, 1925

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Brown, Harold Earl.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Brown, John.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Brown, John Robert.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Brown, Robert Samuel.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Bruce, George Washington.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Bruse, George.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Bryan, Elmer McClure.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Bryan, James Edward.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Buchanan, Douglas Gordon.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Buchanan, Robert.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Bueber, Merrill Clayton.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Buck, George H.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Buck, John Joseph.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Buckley, Harry Pratt.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Buckley, James W.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Buehl, Robert Charles.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Bullock, John George.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Burkhart, David Kellar.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Burleigh, Gilbert D.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Burleigh, Robert Bruce.....		Nov. 11, 1920
Bushnell, Edward.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Butchko, Method.....		Sept. 12, 1927
Buterbaugh, Walter F.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Bye, Howard John.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Byler, Dean Coleman.....		Feb. 10, 1926
CADWALADER, DAVID ALBERT.....		Sept. 18, 1925
Caldwell, Andrew.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Caldwell, George Thorpe.....		Nov. 16, 1922
Callahan, Charles M.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Callender, Arden D.....		Oct. 1, 1924
Callender, George Robert.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Calnan, Charles E.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Calnan, John Francis.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Calzaretta, Charles Pasquale.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Campbell, Albert Wilson.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Campbell, John Ferguson.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Campbell John William.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Campbell, Richard William F.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Canney, John.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Capuzzi, Joseph.....		Dec. 3, 1923
Capuzzi, Rocco.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Carberry, Hugh, Henry.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Careaga, Joseph Alegria.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Carey, Harold.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Carey, Joseph.....		Feb. 18, 1926
Carleo, Anthony.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Carlile, William Lloyd.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Carlton, Lewis William.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Carnot, Robert Leander.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Caron, Armand Julian.....		Oct. 1, 1924
Carosiello, Michael.....		Feb. 5, 1918
Carponi, Annibale.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Carr, Daniel Burk.....		Feb. 7, 1922

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Carrick, Robert John.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Carroll, George Faber.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Carroll John.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Carson, John W.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Caruso, Antonio.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Casey, Edward Donald.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Castellani, Armando.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Caulfield, Gerald		Feb. 4, 1925
Cavalucci, Ralph Irvin.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Cessna, Charles Leroy.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Cessna, George.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Chappell, Joseph Hobart.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Cheney, Walden Gardner.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Chichirico, Rocco		Sept. 9, 1925
Chillas, David de la Rue.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Chrisler, Chester Hensyl.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Christy, John Wesley.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Chudnow, Irwin.....		April 30, 1923
Ciavarelli, Joseph.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Ciavarelli, Mario.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Clappier, Herbert F.....		Nov. 18, 1922
Clark, Asher Howard.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Clark, Frederick George.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Clark, Howard Haschall.....		June 29, 1921
Clausius, Conrad		Sept. 10, 1925
Clausius, Vincent		Sept. 10, 1925
Clegg, Harold James.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Clem, Wilbur McCoy.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Clemens, George Wilson.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Clerici, Joseph		Sept. 9, 1925
Clokey, Arthur Harry.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Clouser, John Erwin.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Clouser, Joseph D.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Clouser, William J.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Coates Alvin.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Cohen, Jacob.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Cohen, Norman Kane.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Cohen, Philip B.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Colletta, Antonio.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Collins, John.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Collins, William J.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Commo, Claude W.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Comno, Russell Morris.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Connell, John Alexander.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Conrad, Jack H.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Conser, Billie.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Conser, Russell Street.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Cook, Joseph Gordon.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Cook, Luther Wesley.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Cooke, William Franklin.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Corbett, William Christy.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Corn, Harry T.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Corr, William		Sept. 10, 1925
Costanzo, Santo.....		Feb. 7, 1922

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Costello, Charles Howard.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Costello, Walter.....		Nov. 16, 1922
Cotton, Edward Allen.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Cotton, Mahlon Walter.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Countess, Charles William.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Cox, Thomas Raymond.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Coyle, Francis X.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Craft, Raymond Woodrow.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Craig, Thomas C. M.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Craver, Kenneth Wagner.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Crawford, Harry C.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Crawford, Mark R.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Crawford, Ross Owen.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Creamer, Paul B.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Cressman, William Alfred.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Creveling, Doyle Ray.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Creveling, Gerald William.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Crone, Darwin Frederick.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Crossley, P. Ralph.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Culbertson, William Sylvester.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Curzi, Cæsar John.....		Sept. 19, 1923
DAILEY, JAMES VICTOR.....		Feb. 6, 1918
Daisey, Paul Wilson.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Dale, Delbert.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Dale, Marcus Richard.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Dale, William Earl.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Dalesio, Albert.....		Oct. 1, 1924
D'Alo, Arthur.....		Sept. 7, 1920
D'Alonzo, Angelo.....		Sept. 11, 1924
D'Alonzo, Mario.....		Feb. 4, 1919
D'Angelo, George.....		Sept. 8, 1926
D'Angelo Massimino.....		Sept. 22, 1920
D'Angelo, Mark.....		Sept. 6, 1927
D'Argenio, Fedele.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Daniels, John Thomas.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Daugherty, John.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Davis, Albert.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Davis Charles.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Davis, Clarence Willis.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Davis, Elmer Clarkson.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Davis, Harold Bader.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Davis, Robert.....		Sept. 8, 1922
Davis, Roy.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Davis, William Charles.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Davis, William Edward.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Davit, Alexander.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Davit, Paul Etienne.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Dawson, William E.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Day, Donald Robert.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Deck, Joseph Valentine.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Dedeo, Joseph Anthony.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Dedeo, Peter.....		Mar. 3, 1922
Deimler, John Wilson.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Delaney, George A.....		Feb. 3, 1925

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
DeLuca, Domenic.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Denner, Leroy.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Denson, Leon Leroy.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Depolter, Andrew.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Depolter, John.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Derr, Charles E. R.....		Sept. 3, 1919
DeSanto, Arthur.....		Sept. 7, 1921
DeSanto, Frank.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Detweiler, Charles Edward.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Detwiler, Harry S.....		Feb. 6, 1918
Deveney, Alexander B.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Deveney, John Zimmerman.....		Sept. 23, 1919
DeVita, Harold.....		Sept. 7, 1921
DeVita, Peter.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Devon, Joseph Lee.....		June 29, 1924
DeVuono, Lewis.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Dewces, Louis Rossiter.....		Feb. 5, 1924
DeZengotita, Juan.....		Feb. 7, 1922
DiCenza, Guy.....		Feb. 4, 1925
DiDonato, Remo.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Dieter, Gerald Wayne.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Dieter, Ralph Victor.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Dieterle, Walter A.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Dievers, John Chester.....		Nov. 18, 1925
DiLauro, Antonio.....		Nov. 22, 1921
DiLauro, George.....		Sept. 3, 1919
DiLeonardo, John.....		Sept. 10, 1926
DiLeonardo, Michael.....		Sept. 10, 1926
DiMeo, Frank.....		Sept. 12, 1924
DiRenzo, Joseph.....		Nov. 22, 1917
Dittert, James.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Dobbins, Merrill R.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Dorn, Anthony Paul.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Dougherty, John Joseph.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Dougherty, Robert Moeller.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Doughty, Edward Joseph.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Doughty, Joseph.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Douglass, Frank S.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Downey, George Edward.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Downie, John K.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Downie, Thomas Alexander.....		Feb. 10, 1925
Drayton, William O.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Dresher, Austin Howard.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Dreyer, Oscar Daniel.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Duhbs, Albert E. M.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Duffy, Joseph Peter.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Dugan, Henry Jordan.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Dunfee, James Charles.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Dunhour, William Henry.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Dunn, Emmett Benjamin.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Dunn, Paul Philipp.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Dunn, Roy Ellis.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Durkin, James Charles.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Dzumaga, Anthony Adam.....		Feb. 9, 1926

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Eaay, Leavoy R.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Eagleson, Donald M.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Eagleson, Edward R.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Ebert, Harry Walter.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Eckard, Paul Richard.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Edmunds, Edward.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Edmunds, William Harold.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Edwards, Hugh W.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Edwards, Robert, 3rd.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Edwards Selwyn.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Egan, Francis T.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Egan, George Richard.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Egan, James Thomas.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Egan, Paul William.....		Feb. 26, 1919
Egan, Philip Maene.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Ehrenzeller, John F. Rieman.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Ehrich, George Elias.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Elliott, Crawford K.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Elliott, John E.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Ellis, Harry		Sept. 9, 1925
Emerich, William		Feb. 3, 1925
Emerson, William J.....		Sept. 24, 1921
Emmons, French Potter.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Englebach, Arthur Stanley.....		Sept. 10, 1925
English, Bryson E.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Enoch, Alfred.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Enoch, Samuel		Sept. 10, 1925
Ephault, Edward Charles.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Ephault, Philip R.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Erdman, Richard W.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Ermold, Kervin E.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Eroh, Clyde William.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Esposito, Emanuel.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Esrey, Thomas Hoover.....		July 11, 1919
Estill, Alfred W.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Estill, Lawrence M.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Etter, Earl Clayton.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Evans, Ernest.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Evans, Frank.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Evans, Harry Winfield.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Evans, Philip.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Evans, Stanley Alvin.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Evans, Thomas.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Evans, William Pedlow.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Everly, Herbert J.....		Feb. 6, 1923
FARABELLI, RALPH.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Farnsworth, Marlin.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Farrington, Elwood F.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Farrington, Harold Joseph.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Fay, Foy Fenimore.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Fay, John Wilfred.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Fay, Paul Victor.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Fay, William Ellis.....		Sept. 5, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Feldman, Myer.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Felmlee, Lawrence Dewees.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Fender Charles.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Fender, Walter.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Fenich, George.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Fenimore, Benjamin Davis.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Fenstermacher, Herbert C.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Fenton, Joseph.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Fiala, Fred.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Fiala, Theodore.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Field, Eugene M.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Findlay, Ernest Wilson.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Finestein, Max.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Finnegan, Elmer F.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Fisber, John Thomas.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Fisher, Robert.....		Feb. 26, 1919
Fixmer, William Jacob.....		Dec. 16, 1926
Flannery, John Grim.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Flannery, Samuel W.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Fleck, Donovan Ray.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Fleck, Jesse Clair.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Flickinger, George Maxwell.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Flynn, Joseph Francis.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Fogle, Charles W.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Foglietta, Giuseppe.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Folk, Raymond Henry.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Foor, Paul.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Ford, Raymond Francis.....		Oct. 13, 1924
Foreaker, Edward Roy.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Foreman, Joseph Ivan.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Foreman, Kenneth Eugene.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Foreman, Paul Wesley.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Fornwalt, Jack C.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Fornwalt, William Probert.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Forsht, Franklin John.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Fowler, George Asa.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Fox, Charles Elmer.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Fox, James S.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Franco, Michael.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Francy, Matthews Aloysious.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Francy, Robert John.....		Sept. 18, 1925
Frankau, Joseph Griswold.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Frankau, Louis Griswold.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Frankel, Bernard.....		Feb. 9, 1927
Frankel, Irving Martin.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Frankel, Paul.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Frankenberger, Chauncey Clay.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Frasco, John Charles.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Frederick, Horace.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Freed, Henry D.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Freedman, Julius.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Frees, John Thomas.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Freiwald, Emil Carl.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Freiwald, Robert Raymond.....		Sept. 8, 1927

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Frick, Charles Elmer.....		Sept. 18, 1923
Friedenberg, David Harold.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Froelich, Dayton Ellsworth.....		Sept. 5, 1917
Fry, Grant Gilbert.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Fry, Paul Archie.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Fuhrman, Harry Wesley.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Fuhrman, Robert H.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Fuller, John Alexander.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Fuller, Robert C.....		Sept. 10, 1926
GABEL, CHARLES FRANKLIN.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Gabel, Frank Edgar.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Gabel, James Russel.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Gabel, William H.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Gamble, John.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Gangloff, Edward Michael.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Gangloff, James.....		Dec. 9, 1926
Gardner, George.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Gardner, Wilfred Elliott.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Garibotti, Manfred Oliver.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Gasior, Boleslaus.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Gassert, Lee Francis.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Geist, Samuel M. B.....		Feb. 6, 1923
George, Charles.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Gerace, Peter.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Gerardi, Harry.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Gerhart, Homer D.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Germerscheid, Rowland.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Gersh, Sidney.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Gessner, Carl R.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Giangola, Nicholas.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Gibney, William Fleisher.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Gibson, Walton.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Gilbert, Harold J.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Gilbert, William Russell.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Gilchrist, Foy Hubert.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Gilchrist, Neil Robert.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Gill, Howard Joseph.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Gillen, William.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Gillespie, Martin.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Gillespie, William M.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Gilpin, Robert Elmer.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Gilvear, William Henry.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Gimmi, Otto G.....		Sept. 15, 1922
Gioielli, Vincenzo.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Gladfelter, Harry William.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Glasse, Herman Warren.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Glick, Thomas Prizer.....		Oct. 21, 1926
Gochnour, Silas Eugene.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Godfrey, Charles John.....		Feb. 10, 1925
Gold, Samuel.....		Feb. 5, 1918
Goldberg, Martin.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Golder, Winfield.....		Oct. 13, 1924
Good, Charles Elroy.....		Sept. 9, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Gorman, Albert.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Gorman, John.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Gould, Benjamin O.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Gould, Charles W.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Gould, Harold Dean.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Goulston, John R.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Graffen, Paul Mason.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Grafton, George G.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Graham, Earl Reeves.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Graham, Edward P.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Granato, Daniel.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Gray, Edward Alexander.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Gray, William David.....		Feb. 23, 1921
Green, Charles William.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Greenberg, Leopold		Sept. 7, 1920
Greenberg, Maurice		Sept. 10, 1926
Greene, James Leroy.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Greene, Leonard Selinsky.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Greenewalt, Edwin Craig.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Greger, Frederick		Feb. 4, 1925
Griswold, Harry Troutman.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Gross, Max		Nov. 17, 1919
Gross, Milton A.....		Dec. 9, 1926
Gualtieri, Armond.....		Feb. 21, 1923
Gualtieri, Joseph.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Guarini, Giovanni.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Guattari, George		Feb. 2, 1925
HAAG, JOSEPH BERTRAM.....		Mar. 2, 1921
Hackett, Ralph H.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Haieb, Joseph Peter.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Haig, Thomas Campbell.....		Feb. 26, 1919
Haines, Lester Edmund.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Hake, Thomas		Feb. 4, 1920
Haldeman, Edgar H.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Hall, Ernest Edward.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Hallman, William Rodman.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Hamilton, Robert James.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Hammerl, Howard E.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Hammerl, Russell Charles.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Hammonds, Kenneth Atwood.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Hammonds, Thomas George.....		Feb. 21, 1923
Handiboe, Christian Bowman.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Harding, Lavern		Feb. 6, 1918
Hardinger, Aaron Franklin.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Harrington, Harold Bruce.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Harrold, George Humphrey.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Hart, William Edward.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Harter, Harry Alfred.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Hartman, James		Feb. 5, 1924
Hartranft, Howard.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Hartranft, John Amos.....		Nov. 17, 1923
Harvey, Donald Craig.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Harvey, Eugene Paul.....		Feb. 7, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Hatfield, Arnold Merritt.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Hauber, Francis William.....		Feb. 21, 1924
Hauber, Victor Frederick.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Hayes, Edgar A.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Hayes, Frank K.....		Feb. 3, 1923
Heavner, Louis Wells.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Hedden, Arthur Jesse.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Heffer, Robert.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Heil, Joseph.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Heil, Orville Hunter.....		Feb. 21, 1923
Heintzleman, Robert Grady.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Heller, McClellan Dunlap.....		Feb. 10, 1925
Heller, Merrill Milton.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Heller, Wilson Irvin.....		Oct. 16, 1922
Helmke, Herbert Charles.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Helt, Carl Clinton.....		Feb. 26, 1918
Hennessy, Carl David.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Henry, Richard Charles.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Herbsleb, Jack Masters.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Herker, George Oliver.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Herskowitz, Abraham.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Hess, Russell Otterbein, Jr.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Hess, Walter.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Hesser, Maris V. C.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Hettel, Edward Charles.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Hewlett, Joseph M.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Hewlings, Charles Milton.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Hexamer, John F.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Higgins, Howard Francis.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Hilborn, Gerald Franklin.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Hildenbrand, Raymond Luther.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Hilend, Andrew.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Hill, Glenn Edward.....		Dec. 13, 1924
Himes, Vaughn Lorraine.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Hinkel, William G.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Hipple, John J.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Hipple, William Harrison.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Hoagland, George Dreisbach.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Hockel, George.....		Sept. 18, 1925
Hocking, Fred G.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Hocking, John G.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Hoerter, Robert Edward.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Hoerter, William Barnett.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Hoff, Elbridge Ervin.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Hoffman, Albert W.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Hoffman, Everett M.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Hoffman, Wesley L.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Hoffmire, Fred Baird.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Hoffmire, Willard Otto.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Hollenshead, Kenneth A.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Hollingsworth, Edmund.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Holmes, Edward.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Holston, Walter Henry.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Holt, William L.....		Sept. 6, 1927

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Holtzin, Maurice		April 30, 1923
Hoolahan, Robert John		Sept. 8, 1921
Hoover, Clayton Fred		Feb. 7, 1923
Hopkins, Robert Peel		Sept. 18, 1925
Hornblower, Charles Williamson		Sept. 10, 1926
Hornick, Carl Jacob		Sept. 23, 1919
Hoskins, Howard Renolds		Feb. 2, 1921
Howard, Cyrus Ray		Feb. 3, 1921
Howard, George		Sept. 7, 1922
Howard, Richard F.		Sept. 8, 1920
Howell, John Clark		Feb. 7, 1922
Howrie, William F.		Sept. 8, 1927
Hrom, John		Sept. 4, 1919
Hubler, Earl H.		Sept. 7, 1920
Hubler, Norman W.		Sept. 7, 1920
Hubler, Russell Grant		Sept. 6, 1923
Hughes, Wayne Edward		Feb. 4, 1923
Hunt, Charles Vincent		Feb. 2, 1925
Hunt, Lester Winfield		Sept. 9, 1925
Hunter, John A.		Sept. 7, 1927
Hunter, John C.		Feb. 26, 1919
Husted, Ellwood Carl		Sept. 21, 1921
Hutt, Joseph		Feb. 9, 1926
Hutton, Jeremiab		Sept. 5, 1923
Hutton, Raymond John		Sept. 3, 1919
Hutton, William		Sept. 3, 19 9
Hyde, George Leslie		Feb. 8, 1927
Hyneman, Wilbert T.		Feb. 8, 1922
ICKES, JAMES HARVEY		Sept. 6, 1923
Ingham, Paul W.		Nov. 18, 1920
Ingram, Elmer W.		Nov. 30, 1920
Irwin, James Bradford		Sept. 18, 1925
Irwin, William James		Sept. 19, 1923
Iskierski, Peter		Feb. 7, 1923
Ispokavice, Anthony		Nov. 15, 1922
Ispokavice, Walter		Sept. 6, 1922
Isael, Peter Ignatz		Feb. 3, 1921
JABLONSKI, CHESLAW		Sept. 12, 1924
Jackson, Alexander Williams		Feb. 10, 1926
Jackson, Allen Styer		Feb. 11, 1926
Jackson, Kenneth Raymond		Feb. 7, 1923
Jackson, William Carleton		Feb. 10, 1926
Jackson, William E. Doron		Sept. 11, 1925
Jacobson, Robert G.		Sept. 8, 1920
James, Thomas Guest		Feb. 9, 1926
Jamieson, Thomas S.		Feb. 9, 1927
Jeavons, Jack		Feb. 6, 1924
Jenkins, John Robert		Feb. 3, 1921
Jenkins, Ralph Edward		Feb. 7, 1922
Jester, Harvey Wilson		Sept. 16, 1926
Johnson, Alfred R.		Sept. 6, 1922

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Admission Date of</i>
Johnson, Charles Eynon.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Johnson, Edwin W.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Johnson, James A.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Johnson, James R.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Johnson, Samuel Blaine.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Jones, Edward		Sept. 5, 1918
Jones, Felix Joseph.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Jones, Frederick		Sept. 6, 1917
Jones, Hallis Edward.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Jones, Henry Weeks.....		June 30, 1927
Jones, Howard		Sept. 4, 1918
Jones, John William.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Jones, Lawrence Edward.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Jones, Maldwyn		Sept. 6, 1922
Jones, Oscar Warren.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Jones, Robert		Feb. 4, 1925
Jones, Roy Harland.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Jones, Thomas Henry.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Jones, Walter E.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Jones, William Arthur.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Jones, William Gladstone.....		Sept. 11, 1924
KAGEL, SAMUEL		Feb. 3, 1921
Kalh, Carl Henry.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Kane, Arthur Thomas.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Kane, Joseph Thormburg Webster.....		Oct. 20, 1926
Karnoff, Jerome Irvin.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Kauffman, Earl Richard.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Kauffman, Herbert Vernon.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Kauffman, Robert Edgar.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Kaufman, Franklin Francis.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Kavalkovich, Albert A.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Kavalkovich, Joseph		Feb. 6, 1923
Kegerreis, John Blair.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Keim, Bennett Judson.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Keim, Edward Russell.....		Feb. 9, 1927
Kelly, Edward Stephen.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Kelly, Henry Lawrence.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Kelly, Walter James.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Kennedy, Charles		Feb. 6, 1923
Kennedy, Harrison Coe.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Kennedy, James William.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Keown, John		Feb. 4, 1920
Kepler, Clarence.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Kerlin, John Henry.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Kern, Harold Thomas.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Kern, Irving Franklin.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Keruey, Harold		Sept. 6, 1923
Kerney, Melville William.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Kershaw, Thomas		Feb. 10, 1925
Kerstetter, Robert Clayton.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Kerstetter, William Edward.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Kessler, Frederick Woodson.....		Oct. 16, 1922
Keys, Charles		Feb. 8, 1922

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Keys, James		Sept. 4, 1918
Kieme, William Henry.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Killich, George Alfred.....		Feb. 7, 1922
King, Robert William.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Kingsmore, John Ernest.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Kingsmore, Joseph Lawrence.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Kingston, Thomas Charles.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Kirk, Horace.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Kirk, Howard Edwin.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Kirkpatrick, William.....		Sept. 16, 1926
Kirsh, David.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Kirsh, Raymond Charles.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Kistler, Charles Edward.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Kistler, Jonathan H.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Klank, Clement.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Klank, Edward.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Kline, Philip Sterner.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Kline, Richard Milton.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Klose, William		Feb. 3, 1921
Klotz, Robert J.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Knapp, George Warren.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Knapp, John Walter.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Knapp, Joseph Edward.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Knauth, Calvin E.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Knecht, Harry		Feb. 3, 1921
Knock, John William.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Knottek, Michael.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Knowles, William Harvey.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Koch, Tobias.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Kolar, Joseph		Feb. 23, 1921
Krupp, Albert 'Rebert.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Kugler, Robert Allen.....		Feb. 2, 1921
LAFFERTY, JOHN JOSEPH		Feb. 8, 1927
LaFrance, Clarence B.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Laird, Walter T.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Lalli, Cosimo		Sept. 6, 1923
Lamoureux, Elmer B.....		Sept. 22, 1927
Lampert, Kenneth E.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Lanciano, Frederick		Nov. 17, 1919
Laud, Emmeth Matthew.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Land, Harold		Feb. 8, 1922
Laud, Ralph William.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Lane, Frederick Jackson.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Langhorne, Francis George.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Lance, Joseph Louis.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Larkin, Joseph V.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Larkin, William Lenton.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Latella, Dominic		Oct. 17, 1921
Latella, Peter		Nov. 22, 1921
Laurito, Joseph		Feb. 5, 1924
Layman, William L.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Lear, William Kraft.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Lebowitz, Samuel Gerson.....		Sept. 11, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Leh, Robert Eugene.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Leigh, Charles Rowland.....		Sept. 18, 1925
Lemke, Edward.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Lemke, Leighton Ira.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Lennox, Joseph Hershey.....		Feb. 6, 1918
LeVan, Jack Andrew Decker.....		Sept. 10, 1924
LeVan, Paul Elmer Decker.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Levy, Michael		Nov. 19, 1918
Lewis, George Milson.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Lewis, George Woodman.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Lewis, James S.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Lewis, John C.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Lewis, Roy		Sept. 9, 1925
Liebig, Charles Anthony.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Liebig, Earl Russell.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Lindsay, Robert Marley.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Lisi, Alfred		Sept. 4, 1918
Litka, Albert Leroy.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Litow, Louis.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Lloyd, Robert B.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Lockhart, John Philip.....		Feb. 18, 1925
Lodge, Charles E.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Loewe, Herman E.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Longo, Frederick		Sept. 3, 1919
Lord, Albert Ellsworth.....		Jan. 13, 1919
Love, Walter J. C.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Lovejoy, William A.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Lowe, George Theodore.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Lowery, James		Sept. 11, 1925
Lucas, Clyde A.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Lucas, Michael		Feb. 24, 1920
Lugan, Harry Christ.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Lugar, Robert Roland.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Lyford, Walter William.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Lyke, Samuel Albert.....		Feb. 10, 1926
McANALLY, JAMES RALPH.....		Sept. 5, 1923
McAndrews, Joseph.....		Feb. 7, 1927
McBride, Charles Astley.....		Feb. 21, 1923
McCaferty, Robert H.....		Oct. 1, 1924
McCaig, David Earl.....		Nov. 30, 1926
McCaig, Robert William.....		Sept. 6, 1923
McCarrin, John		Sept. 4, 1919
McCartney, Reed Lee.....		Sept. 8, 1921
McCausland, William H.....		Sept. 23, 1919
McClelland, Arthur Edwin.....		Feb. 26, 1918
McClelland, Walter Rowen.....		Sept. 21, 1921
McCormick, James Sargent.....		Sept. 21, 1921
McCracken, Ralph.....		Sept. 6, 1927
McCracken, Raymond.....		Feb. 21, 1924
McCracken, Robert Douglass.....		Sept. 21, 1921
McCue, Thomas.....		Feb. 9, 1926
McCulloch, Malcolm		Sept. 4, 1919
McCullough, John		Feb. 5, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
McCullough, Joseph		Sept. 18, 1925
McCutcheon, Robert Gray		Sept. 6, 1922
McDonnell, Thomas Joseph		Sept. 8, 1926
McFadden, George		Sept. 7, 1921
McGarvey, James P.		Sept. 3, 1919
McGinley, Joseph J.		Feb. 21, 1923
McGonigal, Howard Ross		Sept. 5, 1923
McGonigal, Paul Alfred		Feb. 7, 1927
McKelvey, Norman		Sept. 9, 1924
McKeon, Harry		Sept. 7, 1922
McKeone, James Joseph		Sept. 6, 1927
McKeown, Arthur H.		Feb. 3, 1925
McKinley, John Robert		Sept. 6, 1922
McKinney, Charles A.		Nov. 30, 1920
McLaughlin, Edward James		Sept. 6, 1922
McLaughlin, Henry Aloysius		April 13, 1926
McLaughlin, Joseph		Oct. 13, 1921
McLaughlin, Patrick Henry		Sept. 9, 1926
McLaughlin, Terence H.		Feb. 3, 1925
McLaughlin, William		Sept. 5, 1923
McMenamin, Leon		Nov. 18, 1920
McMullen, Edward		Sept. 7, 1920
McMullen, John Armstrong		Sept. 7, 1920
McMullin, Thomas		Feb. 5, 1924
McMullin, William John		Sept. 10, 1925
McQuown, Blair Allen		Sept. 10, 1925
McQuown, Henry Clark		Feb. 8, 1927
Mabrey, Martin		Sept. 4, 1919
Mabry, Oscar Daniel Lee		Sept. 3, 1919
MacCauley, William John		Nov. 27, 1923
Machemer, Claude James		Sept. 9, 1924
Mack, Robert Stoetzel		Feb. 7, 1927
Macowsky, Frank Theodore		Nov. 22, 1917
Madenfort, James Arthur		Sept. 11, 1925
Maes, Oscar John		Feb. 5, 1919
Mahoney, Matthew H.		Sept. 7, 1927
Maisch, John Frederick		Sept. 20, 1917
Makowski, Edward		Sept. 5, 1923
Makowski, Francis		Feb. 18, 1925
Malia, Martin		Feb. 3, 1921
Manley, Harold Everett		Sept. 9, 1925
Mannal, Gilbert H. V. M.		Sept. 4, 1918
Manning, George Lawrence		Feb. 4, 1919
Marchina, George Michael		Sept. 5, 1923
Marinelli, Carlo Antonio		Sept. 8, 1921
Markel, Carl Ernest		Feb. 3, 1921
Markley, Gordon Herbert		Feb. 8, 1922
Mareletto, Nicholas		Nov. 30, 1927
Mareletto, Vincent		Nov. 30, 1927
Maron, David		Sept. 4, 1919
Marshall, Russell Timmons		Sept. 18, 1925
Martin, Edward		Feb. 6, 1924
Martin, Ernest J.		Jan. 12, 1921
Maser, Joseph Victor		Feb. 3, 1921

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Mason, John		Sept. 4, 1919
Mason, Walter Lloyd.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Massa, George		Sept. 11, 1925
Massa, Michael		Sept. 11, 1925
Massa, Rapbael.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Masteller, Charles Milton.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Matlog, John.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Mattern, William Frederick.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Matthews, John.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Matthews, Samuel Alexander.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Maurer, Walter Harvey.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Maybin, Lawrence Barrett.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Mayer, P. Monroe V.		Feb. 26, 1918
Mazzocchi, Charobinno.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Mazzocchi, Dominick		Nov. 15, 1922
Meakin, Eric Edwin.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Meekins, James Holt.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Meikeljohn, Albert William.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Meiklejohn, Edward H.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Meiskey, Charles Woodrow.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Melk, Eugene Frederick.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Melnick, Melvin		Sept. 11, 1925
Melson, Harvey Edward.....		Jan. 12, 1925
Merkle, Richard Daniel.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Merrell, Norman Eugene.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Merrick, Walton Brinton.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Merrifield, Leland Vaughn.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Mervine, Harry Stafford.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Messersmith, John Krozer.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Meyer, Albert		Sept. 6, 1922
Michaels, Carl L.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Michaels, William Talmage.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Miesen, Frank		Feb. 4, 1919
Mignogna, Lidio		Sept. 19, 1923
Milford, Jack Noel.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Miller, Carl A.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Miller, Chester Lee.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Miller, Donald K.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Miller, Edward Clyde.....		Sept. 20, 1917
Miller, Frederick Andrew.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Miller, Frederick Frank.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Miller, Henry Wonderly.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Miller, Howard Brierly.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Miller, Jacob John.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Miller, Joel Kurtz.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Miller, John Alexander.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Miller, Paul Shertzner.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Miller, Samuel Alexander.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Miller, William Walton.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Milligan, George Frederick.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Mills, Harold Eugene.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Mills, Howard Samuel.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Mills, John William.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Mills, Lewis Earl.....		Sept. 7, 1927

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Mills, Robert Ande.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Milner, Leo		Feb. 7, 1922
Minecci, Giuseppe		Nov. 17, 1919
Mingioni, Joseph.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Minieri, Francesco		Feb. 26, 1919
Mininger, Darwin E.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Mininger, Earl Charles.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Minter, Lloyd Craig.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Mirakian, Bedros		Oct. 13, 1922
Mitchell, Charles Clayton.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Mitchell, David Seton.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Mocharniuk, Nicholas		Sept. 9, 1925
Montgomery, William Earl.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Mood, James Freeland.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Moon, William Sidney.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Mooney, John		Sept. 10, 1925
Moore, Albert		Sept. 8, 1921
Moore, Alfred L.		Sept. 23, 1919
Moore, Howard Withington.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Moore, Paul		Feb. 5, 1924
Moore, Raymond Robert.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Moore, William Robert.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Moran, James.....		Dec. 16, 1926
Moran, John Patrick.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Morgan Calvin Richard.....		Oct. 1, 1924
Morgan, Donald		Sept. 4, 1919
Morris, James A.		Feb. 3, 1920
Morris, John E.		Feb. 3, 1920
Morris, Melvin Franklin.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Morris, Roger Dimorier Cole.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Morris, William.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Morris, William M.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Morrison, Robert L.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Morrison, Walter Lewis.....		July 11, 1919
Morrison, David Hudson.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Morrow, Charles A.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Moscariello, Alfred		Sept. 5, 1923
Moscattelli, Edwardo Amedo.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Mosier, Charles Elbert.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Mosier, William Place.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Moss, Charles McL.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Moss, George Washington.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Moss, Herbert		Feb. 10, 1925
Moss, Herman Bernard.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Mower, George Watson.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Moyer, Willard K.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Muccelli, Robert William.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Mundy, Charles		Feb. 2, 1925
Murdoek, David John.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Murphy, Francis.....		Feb. 9, 1927
Murphy, Orval H.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Murray, Winfield Downey.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Myers, Clyde Jacob.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Myers, Fred H.....		Sept. 5, 1918

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Myers, Harry McLeary		Feb. 2, 1925
NACE, HARRISON		Sept. 10, 1925
Nackman, Arthur A.		Sept. 4, 1919
Nagel, Herbert		Mar. 11, 1924
Napoliello, Edward		Sept. 10, 1925
Napoliello, Olimpio		Sept. 6, 1922
Nappert, John Alvin		Feb. 4, 1919
Nearboof, Kyle Blair		Feb. 3, 1925
Neely, Elwood William		Sept. 19, 1923
Neely, John		Feb. 7, 1923
Neibert, Francis Alois		Feb. 2, 1925
Neibert, Joseph		Feb. 4, 1920
Nelli, Antonio		Sept. 9, 1926
Nichols, Harold Ernest		Feb. 10, 1926
Niewnsky, Stephen		Sept. 9, 1926
Noble, Frederick Richard		Sept. 6, 1922
Noble, John Burcber		Jan. 23, 1922
Norris, William		Feb. 5, 1919
Norris, William Franklin		Feb. 7, 1927
Notz, Woodrow W.		Sept. 23, 1919
Null, Frederick Louis		Feb. 8, 1922
Nulton, Fred. George		Nov. 18, 1920
OATES, JOHN		Feb. 6, 1924
O'Boyle, Robert Henry		Sept. 5, 1918
Oesterlin, Elmer August Oskar		Feb. 19, 1925
O'Gorman, Andrew John		Sept. 18, 1925
O'Kavage, Joseph		Feb. 9, 1927
Oldham, Charles B.		Sept. 8, 1927
Olimpi, Angelo A.		Dec. 6, 1927
O'Neill, James E.		Sept. 9, 1926
Orwig, Edgar Merritt		Sept. 8, 1921
Ostrom, Carl Eric		Sept. 7, 1920
Ostrom, Gustav Adolf		Feb. 7, 1923
Ostrom, Kurre W.		Sept. 7, 1920
Oswald, John Elwood		Sept. 18, 1925
Ottone, Paul		Sept. 8, 1921
Ottone, Peter		Sept. 8, 1926
Owens, Percy Elwood		Feb. 7, 1927
PACHUTA, EDWARD		Feb. 9, 1926
Padget, Andrew William		Jan. 22, 1923
Painter, Luther		Sept. 3, 1919
Palladino, Emilio		Sept. 12, 1924
Parfitt, Milton Miller		Feb. 10, 1926
Parker, Horace		Feb. 4, 1925
Parker, James Sefton		Feb. 7, 1923
Parry, Edward J.		Sept. 8, 1927
Parry, William David		Feb. 11, 1926
Partridge, George		Sept. 8, 1920
Partridge, Herman		Feb. 5, 1924
Pastore, Silvio		Feb. 2, 1925
Patterson, Albert Carey		Sept. 6, 1927
Patterson, Joseph Nelson		Sept. 8, 1926
Patterson, Lawrence Marsland		Feb. 10, 1926
Paton, Henry Wells Sibley		Sept. 12, 1924

<i>Names</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Patton, Albert J.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Patton, John		Feb. 2, 1925
Patton, Norwood Samuel.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Peake, Franklin Powell.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Peake, Robert D.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Pealer, Charles W. W.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Pedicone, John		Sept. 7, 1922
Peirce, Louis Groh.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Peirson, George Edward.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Penksa, Joseph		Feb. 10, 1925
Peppler, Alvin Theodore.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Peters, Edward Julius.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Peters, George Washington.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Peterson, Henry Walter.....		July 11, 1919
Peterson, Joseph Henry.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Pfau, Gordon William.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Pfau, Nelson		Sept. 11, 1925
Pfizenmayer, Paul		Oct. 12, 1921
Pfizenmayer, Walter		Feb. 7, 1922
Phillips, Chester Wilson.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Phillips, Edward		Nov. 18, 1920
Pickering, Norman		Sept. 11, 1924
Pierce, Raymond P.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Pigott, Charles H.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Pinebird, George		Feb. 24, 1920
Pinnel, John William.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Pinnel, Michael.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Pino, Anthony.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Pipp, Harold Plummer.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Pittertschatscher, Otto.....		Dec. 16, 1926
Pitts, Charles W.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Pitts, Edward Aiken.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Place, Samuel Ashton.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Plubell, Jesse Robert.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Polin, Simone Leonard.....		Feb. 6, 1923
Polk, Charles A.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Pollock, Lawrence		Feb. 3, 1921
Pollock, William James.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Poole, Charles Wayne.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Popovich, Dusan.....		Sept. 11, 1926
Poppai, Maurice William.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Porreca, Anthony		Feb. 2, 1925
Portas, Roy Alexander Stewart.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Potts, William T.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Powell, Thomas Harry.....		Jan. 28, 1927
Powers, Homer Charles.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Powers, Ralph Franklin.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Preiksas, Alfred G.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Prentzel, David Armstrong.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Prettyman, Edmund B.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Previti, John.....		Nov. 30, 1927
Price, Earl Evan.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Price, John Warren.....		Feb. 21, 1924
Price, Lawrence.....		Feb. 18, 1926

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Price, Mahlon Jay.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Price, Ralph Leon.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Prinz, George Frederick E.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Probert, Charles William.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Pryjomaki, Edward		Feb. 7, 1923
Purcell, John Edward.....		May 14, 1927
QUINN, LEONARD EDWARD.....		Nov. 15, 1922
RACITI, ALBERT		Sept. 7, 1927
Radel, David		Sept. 9, 1926
Randich, Erasmus A.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Randolph, Samuel.....		June 30, 1927
Raup, Eugene Reslow.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Raupp, Norman Russell.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Read, William Earl.....		Feb. 6, 1918
Redmond Charles Bert.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Redmond, Robert Henry.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Rees, Albert J.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Rees, Robert		Nov. 17, 1919
Reese, Harold		Nov. 17, 1919
Reese, John Frederick.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Reifsnyder, Howard Benner.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Reifsnyder, Robert Benner.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Reilly, Harold Floyd.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Reilly, John Calvin.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Reilly, John Thomas.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Reinecker, Cornelius Dale.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Reinecker, Walter M.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Reinheimer, Edward Clair.....		April 23, 1923
Reinheimer, John James.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Reisig, William D.....		Nov. 14, 1927
Rex, Merrill R.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Rhiel, Lyman Joseph.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Rhoads, Edward Allen.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Rhoads, Howard Weiler.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Richards, Frank Meer.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Richards, Irving.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Richards, John M.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Rickenbach, Bertolet		Feb. 7, 1922
Rickenbach, Franklin		Sept. 11, 1924
Rickenbach, Jesse		Sept. 11, 1924
Riday, Clarence W.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Riess, Donald Walter.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Riess, Jack Oliver.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Rinehart, David Amer.....		Nov. 22, 1921
Rinehart, Thomas McCrea.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Roan, Elmer Ellsworth.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Robacker, Edwin Daniel.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Robbins, George William.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Roberts, Edward H.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Robertson, Malcolm Henry.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Robinson, Edward Joseph.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Robinson, Harry Eugene.....		Feb. 26, 1918
Robison, Charles Ruel.....		Feb. 6, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Rock, Clifford John.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Rodgers, Albert, Jr.		Mar. 18, 1925
Rodgers, Hugn MacLaren.....		Feb. 1, 1924
Rodgers, Walter Grant.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Rogalski, Charles		Feb. 2, 1925
Rogan, Robert		Sept. 5, 1923
Robrer, Richard R.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Romig, Henry Lloyd.....		Sept. 9, 1924
Ronan, Patrick Henry.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Roschel, John Harold.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Rose, Jack.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Rose, James Valentine.....		Jan. 30, 1925
Rosenburg, Norman Henry.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Ross, Francis Henry.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Ross, John Bernal.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Ross, Robert W.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Rothenbach, George		Nov. 18, 1925
Rothenbach, Henry		Nov. 18, 1925
Rotbrum, Robert Clarence.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Rubin, Ralph		Sept. 4, 1918
Rucinski, Alphonso		Sept. 9, 1925
Ruff, Raymond Francis.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Ruffaner, Cloyd Edgar.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Ruhland, William Douglass.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Rush, Natban Thomas.....		Feb. 8, 1922
SADLEIR, JAMES THOMAS.....		Feb. 18, 1926
Saldan, Alexander		Nov. 15, 1922
Salvato, Licandro.....		Oct. 10, 1925
Salvato, Mario		Feb. 6, 1923
Sanders, Alexander Thomas.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Sands, Charles Lundy.....		Feb. 11, 1926
Santroni, Angelo		Sept. 12, 1924
Santroni, Joseph		Sept. 12, 1924
Santroni, Vincent.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Saul, Eugene R.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Saxton, Edward Alfred.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Sbaraglia, Joseph		Sept. 7, 1921
Scalbritto, Salvatore		Sept. 7, 1921
Sebaefer, Robert		Sept. 11, 1924
Schaffer, Alfred Watson.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Schaffer, Arthur Frederick.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Schaffer, John J.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Schaffhauser, John Rudolph.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Schall, Chester David.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Sebanz, Francis L.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Schatzle, Frank		Nov. 18, 1920
Schatzle, William Lewis.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Scheib, William R.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Scheirer, Robert R.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Schiavino, Charles.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Schiavino, Edward.....		Sept. 16, 1926
Schiavo, Anthony		Sept. 10, 1925
Schlessinger, Jacob		Sept. 9, 1925
Schlessinger, Saul D.....		Sept. 8, 1927

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Schliebener, Joseph Edward.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Schlosser, Thomas P.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Schmidheiser, Charles John.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Schmidt, Alfred William.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Schmidt, William		Feb. 6, 1923
Schneider, Benjamin Joseph.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Schneider, Elmer J.....		Dec. 5, 1922
Schneider, Raymond Paul.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Schneider, Robert Frederick.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Schoenly, Malcolm William.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Schuck, Charles Frederick.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Schuek, John Jacob.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Schultz, Henry Lester.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Schutz, Robert M. Coyle.....		Feb. 2, 1925
Schwartzman, Armand Aaron.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Schwinn, Robert Frederick.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Schwinn, William A.....		Oct. 1, 1924
Scott, John Eaton.....		Nov. 17, 1922
Scott, Wilfred Charles.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Seaborne, Frederick		Sept. 6, 1923
Seaborne, Ira.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Seaborne, Noble.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Searfoss, Donald Edward.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Seely, Donald Eugene.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Seese, Irvin William.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Seese, Thayer Boyd.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Seiders, Harry		Feb. 2, 1921
Seldon, Winfred J.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Sellers, Warren.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Server, Floyd W.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Server, William E.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Setzer, Henry Willard.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Seuffert, George C.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Shaffer, Francis Randolph.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Shannon, Edson Joseph.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Shaplin, Judson Tiffany.....		Feb. 8, 1927
Sharkey, Joseph		Sept. 6, 1922
Sharkey, William Leo.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Sharman, Edward R.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Shaub, Forrest Raymond.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Shaw, Robert		Sept. 3, 1919
Shaw, Salus Leonard.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Sheetz, Paul Edward.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Sheldrake, Henry Wallace.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Sheridan, Robert		Sept. 5, 1918
Sherwood, Edwin L.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Sherwood, Randolph M.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Shesko, Anthony		Sept. 7, 1921
Shimp, William Andrew.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Shiner, John Clarence.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Shirk, Daniel Allen.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Shivelhood, John James.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Shortlidge, Edwin George.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Shoucair, William		Sept. 22, 1920

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Shuey, Peter Thomas.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Shuey, William Henry.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Shultz, Howard R. W.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Sickels, Robert		Feb. 6, 1923
Siddons, Lawrence Edward.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Siegle, George G.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Silberman, Solomon.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Sillman, Karl Eckerman.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Silver, Martin.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Simmons, Peter A.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Simpkins, Harry W.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Simpson, Charles A.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Singles, Frank Palmer.....		Oct. 1, 1924
Sipple, John Alexander.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Sirico, William Anillo.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Slotnikoff, Abraham Solomon.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Smith, Donald Raymond.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Smith, Franklin Pitcher.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Smith, Gerald		Feb. 4, 1920
Smith, Harry Ephraim.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Smith, Howard Clinton.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Smith, Joseph John.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Smith, Lawrence A.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Smith, Nathan		Sept. 5, 1923
Smith, Robert Totten.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Smithgall, Orwen Deforrest.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Smithkors, Ernest Arthur.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Snodgrass, George Thomas.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Snyder, Harold T.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Snyder, Herbert Frederick.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Soberr, Ludwig		Sept. 6, 1923
Solomon, William Edward.....		Sept. 19, 1923
Somers, Joseph I.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Somich, John.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Sooy, Richard Raymond.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Spahr, Edwin George.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Spaldo, Michael.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Spatzer, Robert Earl.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Spaulding, Ernest L.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Specht, John Francis.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Spence, Ernest G.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Spence, James Anthony.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Spence, James K.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Spencer, Leslie Sylvan.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Spiegel, Morris		Sept. 9, 1924
Spinelli, Angelo.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Spinelli, Mattia Armando.....		Feb. 21, 1924
Spinelli, Pasquale Angelo.....		Sept. 6, 1921
Splane, Richard Wentz.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Spotts, George Robin.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Squillaciotti, Calcedonio.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Squillaciotti, Pasqualino.....		Nov. 30, 1926
Stagg, Walter Howard.....		Feb. 10, 1925
Stanshine, Harry		Sept. 5, 1917

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Stanz, John Kenneth.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Stape, John Stanley.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Stapf, Henry Paul.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Stapleton, Charles Wilbur.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Starr, William H.....		Feb. 2, 1923
Staupp, Floyd A.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Steele, Aubrey J.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Steen, John Joseph.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Steiner, George Albert.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Steiner, Joseph Ellwood.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Stella, Giordano		Feb. 4, 1920
Stem, Harry		Feb. 2, 1921
Sterling, Harry Ellsworth.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Sterling, Sarjent DeForest.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Stern, Raymond.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Sterne, John Lynn.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Stevenson, William O.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Stewart, Lloyd		Sept. 21, 1921
Stites, Frank Robert.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Stoehr, George W.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Stoehr, Harvey Edward.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Stone, Marvin Lloyd.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Stoner, Benjamin T.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Stoner, Russell Donald.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Stong, Harold Phillips		Sept. 18, 1925
Stover, Harrison Yerkes.....		Sept. 16, 1926
Stover, William Thomas.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Stricker, John Harvey Gehring.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Strittmatter, Albert Alfred.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Strittmatter, Frank C.....		Sept. 15, 1922
Strittmatter, James Northwood.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Strittmatter, Kenneth K.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Strittmatter, Raymond		Feb. 21, 1924
Stumm, Frank E.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Surgner, William Endsley.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Swavely, Francis Russell.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Swavely, Harry Jr.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Swavely, Randall Paul.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Sweeney, James F.....		Feb. 21, 1924
Swem, Raymond Thomas.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Swisber, Charles J.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Switt, Isadore		Nov. 22, 1917
Swonetz, Bradford Gould.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Swymelar, Ralph Brinton.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Sykes, Harry Norman.....		Feb. 11, 1926
TAGALONI, DANIEL.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Tanner, Earl Richard.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Tate, John Clarence.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Taylor, Joseph John.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Tempest, Edward J.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Tempest, Robert Leonard.....		Sept. 18, 1925

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Tennant, Kenneth Spencer.....		Nov. 21, 1922
Tennant, Robert Matthew.....		Sept. 21, 1921
Terlingo, Gerard		Mar. 14, 1922
Tetlow, Charles Jobes.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Thall, Robert Bruce.....		Feb. 9, 1927
Thomas, Herbert Alton.....		Feb. 5, 1919
Thomas, John Daniel.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Thomas, Paul Stanley.....		Sept. 22, 1927
Thomas, Robert Joseph.....		Mar. 23, 1926
Thomas, Robert Ralph.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Thompson, Edward		Sept. 12, 1924
Thompson, Thornton		Sept. 12, 1924
Thomson, John C.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Thomson, William Wilson.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Thornton, Harold William.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Tinkleman, Bernard		Sept. 21, 1921
Todd, Quentin C.....		Feb. 9, 1927
Todisco, John		Sept. 19, 1925
Tomlinson, Robert Ivins.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Tompkins, Rexford Emerson.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Tompkins, Richard Wilbur.....		Feb. 9, 1926
Tonn, Charles.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Tonn, Henry.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Tourer, Henry S.....		Nov. 13, 1920
Traub, William Arthur.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Trefsgar, Nelson Charles.....		Feb. 10, 1925
Tremel, Paul Stephen.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Trend, John William.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Triol, Thomas Francis.....		Sept. 18, 1925
Trommer, Robert Chambers.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Tucci, Mark Frank.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Turner, Edward Artbur.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Turner, John Henry.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Tuttle, William Norris.....		Sept. 7, 1920
Tyson, Earl		Sept. 9, 1924
UHLHORN, ELMER CHARLES.....		Feb. 10, 1925
Uhlhorn, Harry George.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Underkoffler, Clifford		Sept. 6, 1923
VAKULA, MICHAEL		Sept. 6, 1927
Vakula, Wassil.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Vandegrift, Arthur		Feb. 4, 1920
Van Horn, David A.....		Feb. 19, 1920
Van Kirk, Chester.....		Sept. 22, 1920
Vansant, Jean Pierre.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Vare, Charles Kolb.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Varello, Joseph Thomas.....		Feb. 4, 1919
Varner, Leroy Edward.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Veltman, Carl Thomas.....		Nov. 27, 1923
Vitale, Philip		Feb. 8, 1922
Vizzo, Toney		Sept. 5, 1923
Vogel, Harle Louis.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Vogel, Joseph		Sept. 6, 1923
Volk, Anthony D.....		Nov. 30, 1927

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
WAGNER, CHARLES EDWARD.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Waldron, Harold A.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Waldron, Ray Edward.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Wales, Walter		Nov. 19, 1918
Walker, John Bowman.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Walker, Raymond Patrick.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Wallace, William E.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Walters, Edmund T.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Walton, Howard Todd.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Walton, Stephen Anthony.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Walton, William Edgar.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Wambach, Peter		Feb. 4, 1925
Warner, William Frank.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Warsing, Melvin Leroy.....		Sept. 9, 1926
Waters, Samuel W.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Weakley, Glen Martin.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Weaver, Earl J.....		Nov. 30, 1920
Weaverling, William Lester.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Weber, Edwin Melchoir.....		Sept. 3, 1919
Weber, John Milton.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Wedekemper, Charles		Feb. 21, 1923
Wedekemper, William Rodman.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Weinberg, Arthur.....		Nov. 17, 1919
Weindel, Frank Michael.....		Sept. 12, 1924
Weinhardt, Albert W.....		Sept. 8, 1920
Weinstein, Keeve		Feb. 2, 1921
Weinstein, Sayries		Feb. 7, 1922
Weirback, Ralph Edgar.....		Sept. 8, 1926
Weiss, Robert		Sept. 10, 1925
Weitz, William John.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Welton, Charles Ernest.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Wending, Leonard Wilson.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Wenger, Richard S.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Wenke, Raymond F.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Wert, Harry Richard.....		Feb. 21, 1923
Wert, Richard L.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Wess, Raymond John.....		Nov. 15, 1922
Wess, Walter M.....		Feb. 3, 1925
Westman, Edward William.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Whalen, Matthew		Feb. 7, 1922
Wheeler, Christopher Herbert.....		Sept. 10, 1925
White, Roy John.....		Sept. 6, 1923
White, Samuel		Sept. 4, 1918
White, William Cropper.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Whiteoak, Warren E.....		Sept. 5, 1923
Whittam, George Columbine.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Whittick, John Robert.....		Sept. 7, 1922
Wick, Charles, 3rd.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Wiessler, Gerald Charles.....		Feb. 2, 1921
Wiessler, Lester Braun.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Wiley, John Joseph.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Wiley, Robert Charles.....		Sept. 10, 1926
Williams, Daniel Brainard.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Williams, Merlyn		Sept. 5, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Williams, Richard Edwin.....		Nov. 18, 1920
Williams, Richard James.....		Feb. 26, 1919
Williams, Robert Leroy.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Williamson, Harold Roy.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Williamson, Robert F.....		Sept. 6, 1927
Wilson, Albert Berkly.....		Sept. 11, 1925
Wilson, Charles Felton.....		Feb. 3, 1921
Wilson, Delbert J.....		Feb. 4, 1920
Wilson, Edward Woodrow.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Wilson, William Edward.....		Feb. 5, 1924
Winning, Ward Watson.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Witberow, Allen Edward.....		Nov. 18, 1925
Witmayer, Harry.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Witmayer, William.....		Sept. 7, 1927
Wolfinger, Augustus.....		Sept. 5, 1918
Wood, James Ritchie.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Woodland, Howard Nelson.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Woods, James Ellsworth.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Woods, Paul Edward.....		Sept. 23, 1919
Worman, Willard H.....		Feb. 6, 1924
Wright, Douglas.....		Feb. 7, 1922
Wright, Ellsworth John.....		Sept. 9, 1925
Wynings, Howard E.....		Aug. 26, 1927
Wynkoop, Max Edwin.....		Feb. 7, 1922
YEAGER, JOHN HENRY.....		Feb. 7, 1927
Yeager, Richard D.....		Sept. 4, 1918
Yeager, Samuel Henry.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Yemm, George.....		Sept. 8, 1921
Yocum, Clifford Allen.....		Nov. 19, 1918
Yocum, Harold W.....		Sept. 4, 1919
Yoos, Raymond A.....		Sept. 22, 1927
Yost, Albert P.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Yost, Walter Franklin.....		Sept. 10, 1924
Young, Albert Frederick.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Young, George Richard.....		Sept. 6, 1923
Young, Henry Alexander.....		Sept. 6, 1922
Young, Jack Hunter.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Young, John Benjamin.....		Sept. 18, 1922
Young, Robert Allen.....		Feb. 10, 1926
Yrigoyen, Charles.....		Sept. 5, 1918
ZIEGLER, SAMUEL.....		Sept. 10, 1925
Zimmerman, Chester Levi.....		Sept. 11, 1924
Zimmerman, Ernest.....		Feb. 4, 1925
Zinn, Carl Frederick.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Zinn, Earl Robert.....		Feb. 7, 1923
Zinn, William R.....		Feb. 3, 1920
Zobel, Louis Ege.....		Sept. 8, 1927
Zoerner, Arthur Armin.....		Feb. 25, 1919
Zoerner, Carl.....		Nov. 17, 1922
Zoller, Walter Gustave.....		Sept. 7, 1921
Zondler, Walter Herman.....		Feb. 8, 1922
Zurfleish, Willard McLenn.....		Feb. 8, 1922